WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,997—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE



Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th July.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 26th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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FISHING TACKLE.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Invite the Attention of Sportsmen to their Splendid Stock of all kinds of Fishing Tackle, which comprises every Requisite for Sea and River Fishing.

RODS. REELS. LINES.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
TRACES. CASTING LINES. HOOKS.
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TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

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HIGH CLASS STORES.
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KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
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TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-conntry residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

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WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected.

New and Largely REDUCED PREMIUMS.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Acting Secretary.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
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MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld,, and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1900, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report of the delivery and taking over of charge as Health Officer by Colonel T. S. Weir and Mr. J. Leask.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 13th June 1900.

(b) Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 4th July 1900.

3. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that, pending the submission of detailed final lists of (1) current revenue Lapsed grants and (2) Revised Estimates of expenditure on Loan Works during the current year, sanction be given to payments being made on account of the unexpended grants for the year 1898-99 and previous years, payable out of current revenue, and of the unexpended grants for Loan Works for the year 1899 1900 and previous years.

4. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding payment of wheel-tax by the prize winners of the Cycle Union Carnival.

5. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the laying of a drain in the passage leading to Mahalaxmi Temple.

6. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, regarding the treatment of Plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum, during May 1900.

7. Government letter, General Department—Stating that the Governor in Council is not satisfied that a case is made out for an amendment of the Improvement Act with a view to extend the period allowed to the Corporation for making a representation to Government in respect of a scheme under the Act.

8. Government letter, General Department—Replying to the President's letter in which it was represented that the Corporation had not received from the Improvement Trust sufficient materials to enable their Committee to express an opinion on certain schemes proposed by the Board, and suggesting the appointment of a permanent Committee of Reference to consider and report on any scheme proposed by the Trustees.

9. Government letter in the General Department—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Government to the Chairman, Improvement Trust, on the subject of the necessity for efficient regulations as regards height of buildings and provision of air spaces in Bombay.

10. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding copy of the Administration Report of the Trust for the year ending the 31st March 1900.

11. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding copy of the Abstract of the Accounts of the Board for the year ending the 31st March 1900, with the Auditor's report thereon.

12. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 7th May 1900.

13. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 12th June 1900.

14. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 19th June 1900.

15 & 16. Notices of motions from Mr. Sundernath D. Khote. 15—For appointing a Committee to revise the Joint School Committee By-laws, so as to provide for more efficient visiting and inspection of schools by means of Visitor's Boards, &c., and to secure more regular and steady attendance on the part of members of the Committee. 16.—For asking Commissioner to submit certain information in regard to the exemption of certain Municipal officers from serving on the Common Jury.

17. Notice of motion from Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji—For asking the Joint Schools Committee to arrange for conference every year of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

18. Notice of motion from Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to substitution of screw-down cocks for fanbib cocks.

19. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding a letter from certain residents of Khetwadi regarding the nuisance caused by the occupants of a bungalow at Khetwadi Back Road, and the Commissioner's report thereon with the recommendation that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

20. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating that application for refund within thirty days after the expiry of the half year is not insisted on in cases of houses vacated under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

21. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report of house-improvement work under the Epidemic Diseases Act during the Quarter ending the 30th June 1900.

22. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating when the Worli and Sion Dharavi Roads were last metalled.

23. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting remarks on a letter from the President, Bombay Medical Union, on the subject of the use of Lustig's curative serum by private practitioners.

24. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a letter to his address, from Mr. Charles F. Stevens, M.S.A., who submits his award on the Rateable Value of Buildings and Lands in the City of Bombay vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied.

25. Government Letter, Revenue Department—Replying to Corporation's representation regarding the justice of restoring to the Corporation the full revenue realized from liquor license fees in the City of Bombay, and compensating them for the heavy losses suffered by the inadequacy of the compensation fixed by Section 63 of the Abkari Act.

26. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Submitting a letter from Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, requesting a reconsideration of the Corporation's decision in the matter of a nuisance from the washing of buffaloes at Pinjrapol, First Street, with the recommendation that it be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

27. Letter from the Chairman, Provisional Committee for the proposed University of Research—Forwarding Counsel's opinion on the question whether the Corporation can legally make a contribution towards the maintenance of the University of Research, if the buildings of the University have to be located outside the Bombay Municipal limits.

28. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, copy of the Health Officer's Report for the first Quarter of 1900.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

29. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 978-11-0, for payment of compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Storekeeper of the Water Works Department.

30. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner regarding information required by the Corporation as to the number of different descriptions of properties in Bombay and the number of each particular sort supplied with water by meter measurement.

31. Forwarding letters regarding the prayer of Jalal Nasir and others for the provision of a burial ground for their community, and the Commissioner's report thereon with recommendation as to the answer to be given to them.

32. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,018 to meet the cost of maintaining certain extra establishments on account of extra work in connection with Town Duty Refund.

33. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of Reports from the Executive Engineer, and a letter from the Municipal Solicitors, regarding delay in the construction of the proposed overbridges at Wari Bander by the G. I. P. Railway and certain other overbridges on Railway level crossings in the City.

34. Government Letter, General Department—On the question of obtaining from Government powers similar to those granted to the London County Council under Statute 60 and 61 Vic. c. 220.

35. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding the monthly Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of June 1900.

36. Letter from the Secretary—Reporting a Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 18th July 1900.

37. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department—Forwarding a copy of the Annual Report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1899-1900, together with a copy of the Government Resolution thereon.

38. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the ground in front of the Custom-House Buildings.

39. Forwarding letters regarding the request of certain dealers in charcoal for a reduction in the license fees for the storage and sale of charcoal, and the Commissioner's report thereon, with the recommendation that the applicants be informed that the Corporation see no reason to interfere in in the matter.

40. Forwarding the Commissioners letter regarding the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act, of certain land at Purbhadevi, required for a road with an intimation that the Committee are of opinion that Government should be asked to withdraw from the proceedings, and that the proposed road should be shifted.

41. Forwarding for confirmation a regulation for the grant of a pension to the Executive Health Officer.

42. Letter from Mr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia—Suggesting reduction in the price of the Municipal Election Roll and the preparation of separate rolls for separate wards.

43. Letter from Mr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia—Making statements as to how the votes of certain houseowners are secured for the next election and suggesting a procedure for enquiry.

44. Letter from Mr. J. M. Taleyarkhan offering thanks for the Corporation's sympathy on the death of his father, the late Mr. Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan.

45. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding unit of registration and compilation of vital statistics.

46. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding Milch Cattle Stables in Bombay.

47. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on advancing loans to poor houseowners who have to improve their houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

48. Report of the Committee of the Corporation in regard to Sanitary By-laws.

49. Report of the Committee of the Corporation, appointed to draw up a representation to Government regarding improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

50. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposal that importation marks be not insisted on in refunding town duty on grain exported by rail.

51. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the Quarter ending the 30th June 1900 of Committees who have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.

52. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the death of Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer on the 21st July 1900.

53. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the measures, adopted for the suppression of the Cholera Epidemic.

54. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a copy of the Municipal List corrected upto the 31st October, 1899.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

55. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining report from the Commissioner as to the advisibility of providing suitable places vesting in the Corporation for use by the public "for the washing of animals" and on the financial bearings of the proposal.

56. From Mr Nanabhai N. Katrak—For drawing the Commissioner's attention to complaints as to dimness of gas lights and obtaining certain information.

57. From Mr Kavasji E Dadachandji—For asking the Commissioner to report (a) whether there is any special staff for the examination and testing of connections between sewers and houses at fixed intervals; (b) if not, whether any and what special staff he proposes to employ for the purpose.

By order of the President.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 24th July, 1900.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

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1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Lohar Chawl Street, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tamarind Lane, Fort, in the lane opposite the Paper Currency office, the whole of the hotel furniture of Hotel Metropole, consisting of teak and blackwood, French polished dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture, mahogany large size marble top sideboard, glassware, crockery, platedware, lamps, incandescent gas lamps, copper utensils, marble top large counter, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FANCY TOYS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Church Gate Street, Fort, in Watson's building, a large lot of sample toys, such as dressed and undressed dolls, crockeryware, table ornaments, cricket sets, game puzzle, locomotive engines, steamers, rubber balls, pictures, books, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jacob Circle, near the Tramway Terminus, and opposite the Hindostan Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's large size fire proof safe 30 by 24 inches with stand and six keys, Brussels carpets, English ice box stove by Might and Butler, Royal Indian Rambler Racer bicycle, table ornaments, garden pots, etc., the property of Mrs. D. PASCOE.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Manekjee Petit Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit by Wimbridge, rich crockery and glassware, platedware by Reed and Barton, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, handsome strong built landau, handsome bay waler and harness, large ice box with refugerator, cooking stove, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, bronze and terra-cotta figures, bicycle, garden plants, etc.

The property of A. H. MUIR, Esq., Engineer of the Manekjee Petit Mill, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. &c.

By order of the mortgagee, Mooljee Mottee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Nusserwanjee Manackji Cooper, 1200 books of "Milton Comus" by Professor R. Scott," M. A., 2200 copies notes on Charles Kingley's the Heroes by Professor Sharp, M. A., 44 Drums Carbolacene, 4 casks Carbolacene.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second—hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab, 14 1-2, 6 years, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair black wallers go in pair and single and in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 25th July, 1900.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD EPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen ......Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen ......Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY......As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ......Rs. 5
Second do. ...... „ 2-8
Third do. ...... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ......As. 8 per line
Second do ...... „ 4½
Third do ...... „ 2½
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ......Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines ...... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ......Rs. 1
Half-yearly ...... „ 6
Quarterly ...... „ 3

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NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000 FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.

SILVERTOWN

DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c

Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 11-4m., 10-49a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-58a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

ROBBING A PARSEE ARCHITECT.—Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry, an architect, who resides at Parsee Punchayet Lane, Fort, has reported to the police that, on Monday morning, he placed his gold watch and chain, valued at Rs.450 on a table in the drawing-room and about an hour after he found it missing.

THE LATE DR. H. K. TAVARIA.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Dr. H. K. Tavaria will be held on Saturday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, for the purpose of adopting measures to perpetuate his memory. Mr. H. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, has consented to preside.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"The Four Religious Orders of Hindu Life (or the four "Ashramas"), by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,949, among them the number of new admissions was 821 being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 423, Mussulmans 179, Parsees 33, Christians 146 and other classes 40. The average daily attendance was 98.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle will be held this evening at the Cercle rooms, when Mr. Ardeshir D. Lalkaka, M. A., L. L. B., will deliver a lecture in French on "The Art and Age of Tennyson." Mr. Jos. Pilinski de Belty, Consul for France, will preside. All interested in the study of the French language are requested to attend.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, two from starvation, one from smallpox and one from old age. On Friday there were two deaths, both from starvation among the immigrants. On Saturday there was one death at Dhakliswady in the village of Lower Damaun. On Sunday there were two deaths, one from cholera at Ghanchi Vad, in the village of Lower Damaun, and one from starvation.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Jaibai, a Hindu woman, aged about sixty-five years, who resided at Chickalpada Foras Road, was, on Monday, returning home from the J. J. Hospital, where she had gone to obtain some medicine, when she sat down in the hospital compound and expired. It appears that the woman had been for the past six months suffering from fever and cough. The coroner was informed and he ordered the body to be disposed of.

CHOLERA AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Dharavie, regarding the death of Luximibai, a Hindu widow, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased's husband died of plague at Poona about seven months ago and since then she came to Bombay in search of employment and put up at Dharavie. She had been suffering from cholera for the last five days. Her body was found floating in a quarry hole near her house on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

NOTES FROM THANA.—The Thana Municipality has elected Mr. Sakharam Kesheo Bhagvat, B. A., L.L.B., as chairman of the School Board Committee, vice Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B.A. resigned.—Rao Saheb Mahadeo Ramchandra Marathe, B.A., acting Mamlatdar of Salsette, has been appointed a member of the Municipal Board, Thana.—Mr. Vasudeo Vaman Limaye, Huzur Surveyor, will be transferred to Ratnagiri, on promotion, in place of Mr. Nathoo, who retires on pension in January next.—It is stated that dhotars, loogdies, cholies, bodices, caps and other wearing apparel will be distributed to famine-stricken people, who are relieved in poor-houses at Umargaon in this district shortly.—Seedlings of bhat are suffering for want of rain. Rain is much needed and its absence causes anxiety. The price of coarse rice (food-grain) is sixteen seers a rupee and anna one.

ASSAULT BY A SHIP'S ENGINEER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Mr. Ernest Stanley Palmer, third engineer of the s. s. Assyria lying in the harbour, with assaulting Shaik Ahmed Shaik Oosman, a fireman. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant stated that on Saturday before last at midnight he was at his work in the engine-room, when accused came there and called him up on the deck. The accused asked him why he had not roused him on the previous night. Complainant replied that he did not receive any orders from the serang to that effect. Upon this the accused gave him a cut on the forehead with a knife. He made a complaint to the captain on the following morning, who advised him to be quiet, and said that if the accused repeated the offence he would take notice of his conduct. Subsequently he made a complaint to the police, who sent him to hospital for treatment. Nothing was done by the steamer people to dress his wound. The accused in his statement said that on two occasions previous to this night he had found complainant asleep on the watch. He called him up on the deck, as he did not wish to speak to him before his subordinates and asked him why he had been asleep on the watch and why he had not called him. Complainant said he had no orders to call him; but that was untrue. Accused told him he was a "soostiwalla" (a sleepy fellow). Complainant said: "You are "soosti soor," upon which accused struck him on the head with his hand. As the deck was slippery with the rain and his feet greasy he fell striking his head against the fastenings of the door. It was that which caused the wound. He did not use a knife as alleged by complainant. The fourth engineer, who was present when this incident took place, corroborated the statement made by the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said he entirely disbelieved the complainant's allegation that the accused struck him with a knife. His worship held that a simple assault only had been committed and he, therefore, inflicted a fine of Rs. 5.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The monsoon which generally makes its appearance on this hill in June, did not break this year until early in July; and in spite of this the fall continues very weak and scanty. The weather is generally bright and sunny, the sky is clear and blue, and the ground as dry and hard as a stone. The recent reports from reliable quarters to the effect that owing to the late monsoon we would have no break in July have been falsified, and once more we have a puzzle which is difficult of solution.

The rice crops are waiting for more rain, and the crops already transplanted cannot live very long without more rain. As it is the poor unfortunate cultivator has found himself once more in a sad plight and unless Providence hastens to his rescue his condition will become desperate.

The Khandalla Free Dispensary, established some years ago by the late Mr. Wadia of your city, has been doing very good work among the poor and the help rendered by this institution to the people of Khandalla and other adjacent villages must be certainly very valuable. The dispensary is situated as it were in the heart of the town, and is in consequence very convenient to get at. The house in which it is located is built in rather a peculiar style, not suitable for a medical dispensary, but a few alterations in the side walls and the front roof would improve it. A few hundred rupees would suffice to accomplish this, and it is to be hoped this not very costly improvement will be carried out at an early possible date.

The Khandalla dak bungalow has been closed for good. The building is nice and roomy and unless Government decides upon pulling it down it might with profit be used as a Kutchery or a temporary residence for Government officers. About this time last year Khandalla and Lanowli were affected by plague, which in course of time assumed a serious epidemic form. The mortality among the villagers was comparatively large for a short time, but no sooner had the villagers camped out with their families on hill sides and other available plots than plague gradually disappeared from the place and within a fortnight the place looked as if nothing had happened. The outbreak was attributed to the presence of many distressed persons from famine and plague-stricken districts. Fortunately for us, this year, has been a year of peace—at least as far as sickness is concerned—and unless the seasonal condition is affected by some serious change we shall be happy.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

CLAIM TO RECOVER TOWN DUTY REFUND.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit in which Joshi Dewji Moolji, a dealer in grain, sugar and groceries, claimed to recover from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, a sum of Rs. 1,121, being the amount of town duty refund, due by the defendant to the plaintiff with interest thereon. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Unvalla and Pherozshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the defendant.

The Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,120, being the amount with interest alleged to be due to him in respect of the refund of the town duties levied by the defendant in certain goods belonging to the plaintiff, which goods had subsequently been exported by him. Mr. Brown for the defendant raised thirteen issues. I need not set them out here at full length. Suffice to say that many of them seemed to have been raised rather to traverse every statement and contention made by the plaintiff than with any real desire to carry the questions thereby suggested to a final and legitimate issue in this suit. Several were distinctly given up; others appeared at the first glance to be quite untenable. The real question for my determination resolve themselves into two:—(1) Whether the plaintiff has complied with the requirements of the Municipal Act and the rules so as to entitle him to a refund in this case; and, secondly, whether the Municipal Commissioner is the proper person to be sued in order to reforce the payment of such refund. The facts of the case are not really in dispute. The plaintiff is a merchant and deals in grain, sugar and groceries. In 1899 he purchased some goods in Bombay and also imported some. A portion of these goods he exported in September and October, 1899, by country craft to various ports in Kathiawar and Gujarat. He exported them in sixteen lots, and it is in respect of these sixteen lots that he claimed and now claims the refund. It is admitted that all the goods exported had been imported within six months prior to their exportation and that the plaintiff, if any one, is entitled to the refund. It is also admitted that the amount of the plaintiff's claim is arithmetically correct. The plaintiff admittedly complied with all the requirements of the rules so far as submitting his claim is concerned. The only question is whether the compliance in respect of the certificate of the chief officer or commander on the export note (Form C) was technically correct. The rules which govern cases of refund were framed under Section 120 of the former Municipal Act and have been continued in force by virtue of Section 2 of the present Act. They have been put in and marked as Exhibit A. By rule I (*a*) when dutiable goods on which refund is to be claimed are brought on the wharf for exportation, the exporter must send to the traffic manager, a town duty export note (Form C) duly filled up and certified by the *bona fide* exporter with his signature in full that the goods were imported within six months of the day of export. Under Rule I (*b*) a town duty inspector examines and counts the goods and verifies the statement in Form C. Under Rule I (*c*) he endorses his certificate and returns the note to the exporter. The rule then says, "The chief officer of the vessel or the agent shall then certify at the foot of the note that the goods have been received on board or the bill-of-lading must be produced. It is in this respect that it is contended that the plaintiff has not duly complied with the rules. By Rule I (*d*) the exporter is required to present to the Refund Officer *inter alia* "Export note (Form C) duly filled up as above." Rule I, (*e*) (*f*) and (*g*) refer to the duties of the Municipal officers, with which it is now admitted the plaintiff has nothing to do, or for the improper or defective discharge of which he could not be held responsible. Clause (*g*) says that after the due performance of certain formalities "the claim is paid." Rule XI refers particularly to the question of grain exported by sea, but except as regards a technicality to which I shall allude later, nothing turns upon it here. As to the certificate by the chief officer or commander (for these are the officials mentioned in Form C) though not in Rule I (*c*) the facts are these: For a very great many years past, probably for the thirty years at least, in the case of country craft (which do not as a rule make use of bill-of-lading) it has been the custom to accept the English printed certificate on Form C, when executed by the tindals by affirming their marks, as a sufficient compliance with the rules. These tindals (who without doubt are the persons in command of these vessels) are almost to a man illiterate and invariably, when required to sign, make the mark of an anchor of some shape or another. The usual practice was followed in the case of the goods exported by the plaintiff. When the goods were on board and duly checked by the Town Duty Inspector and the export note returned to the plaintiff the tindals attended on various occasions and affixed their marks at the plaintiff's place of business telling him or his servants that the goods were on board. The tindals attend not only for this purpose, but also to get instructions in writing as to whom they should deliver the goods at the port of destination and to receive the amount of the freight, when it is payable half in Bombay and half there or written instructions when it is to be paid wholly at the port of destination. The export notes thus signed and marked were from time to time handed in by the plaintiff as required by the rules and the Municipal officers after duly checking them allowed Rs. 1,096-2 as the plaintiff's claim to refund as against Rs. 1,148-7, originally demanded by the plaintiff. This lesser sum the plaintiff was willing to accept but on presentation of the bill for payment, the payment was refused, the following stereotyed reply being endorsed across each receipt, "rejected." The mark affixed to the tindal's certificate in lieu of his signature and purporting to be his mark, is obviously not his, but has been made by some other persons." The officer who has signed is presumably responsible for this order, is one Mr. S. B. Master, Acting Revenue and Refund Audit Officer. I am bound to say that in my opinion his conduct in regard to this matter has been most reprehensible. The plaintiff's attention was never called to this objection before the order was passed, nor was he given any opportunity of being heard in the matter. On the contrary he was given to understand that his claim was allowed subject to the deductions, and it was not till two or three months later that this objection was sprung upon him. He was never even asked, as he might fairly have been to give evidence that the mark of any particular tindal was really his mark. This over-zealous officer seems to have acted entirely on some supposed likeness or discrepancy which he thought he had found by comparison of certain marks. On the strength of his conclusions he rejected the entire claims. To show how carelessly it was done, it may be mentioned that out of the plaintiff's sixteen lots, portions of two lots went by Shepherd and Co.'s steamers and the export notes were signed by the chief officers of those steamers. But the claims were rejected all the same. The endorsements by Mr. Master appear to have been made, some in December 1899 and some in January 1900. On the 5th February, 1900, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant, claiming the refund and giving notice of action. To this the defendant vouchsafed no reply until 28th April, 1900, when at last Mr. Master wrote asking for the names and descriptions of the writers who had written against the alleged tindal's marks on the export notes. This letter, it will be observed, was received three and four months after claims had been rejected, and no intimation was given that the question would be re-opened. The plaintiff then filed this suit on 7th May last.

After going through the evidence adduced with regard to the first issue, his Honour came to the conclusion that on the whole he was perfectly satisfied that the tindal's marks had been duly proved. With regard to the second issue the Court was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner had been properly made defendant in this case and the decree must go against him. It seemed unnecessary for the Court to go through the various issues in detail, but his Honour observed that he might say that his finding on all of them was in favour of the plaintiff. His Honour, however, could not allow the small sum asked for interest. The decree for the plaintiff would be for Rs. 992 with costs on that amount and also Rs. 85 as professional costs. The Judge's finding would be contingent on the opinion of the High Court on a case to be stated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

For those who are sick and dying at the War.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN THE GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX vs. ANANT VINAYAK PURANIK.

THE Government of Bombay, through the Government Pleader, appealed in this case against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, on the 30th October 1899. On the 29th September 1899, Mr. S. Pudamjee, Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, had convicted the accused, under section 116 or 511 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Mr. Knight, on appeal, acquitted the accused, and Government thereupon appealed. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the opponent.

It appeared that the charge laid against the accused under section 116 of the Penal Code was that of having abetted an offence punishable with imprisonment, viz., dacoities, though that offence was not committed in consequence of the abetment. The evidence showed that he went about from place to place in the Satara district in the months of April and May and July and August 1898, asking Mhangs to co-operate with him in committing dacoities looting Government treasuries, &c., a mission in which he seems to have failed. Mr. Knight, in his finding, said that the facts out of which this prosecution arose were as follows. In June 1898, a Mhang named Dasrya was arrested by the police for complicity in certain dacoities. From him the authorities learned that a certain Brahmin had been moving about among the Mhangs in the district, endeavouring to collect men to "march to Pratapgad, loot the Mahableshwar treasury, slaughter the Saheb log, loot other treasuries, go to Poona, loot the jail, and release Tilak." Dasrya named another Mhang, Fakira, as cognizant of the plot He was questioned and corroborated Dasrya; and in his possession were found a number of dhotis and other garments much superior to the common apparel of his class. These, he said, the Brahmin had given him. At this time the accused, who happened to be in Satara, saw Fakira in police custody. Thereon he went to the Sheristedar of the District Superintendent of Police, an acquaintance of his, and asked him to recover from Fakira the money due for certain clothes which accused had purchased for him from Kasturchand, a trader of the city. The Sheristedar mentioned this to the chief constable and the identity of the accused with the Brahmin conspirator was immediately established. Enquiries were made of Kusturchand, from whose books it was ascertained that accused had purchased of him garments similar to those found with Fakira, and the accused was then taken by the police and placed before the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent, in whose presence he made a certain statement. Further investigation was made, and some small corroboration of the Mhang's story was obtained; and accused was eventually committed for trial on a charge of abetment of dacoity. Mr. Knight said the first question that arose was as to the admissibility of the statement made by the accused to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent, which contained an admission of a criminal offence. This is what the accused confessed:—

CONFESSION: A KINGDOM OF HIS OWN.

Eighteen months ago, I met Balkrishna, who said that he wished to imitate the example of Saivajee, and have a kingdom of his own. He intended to collect men in the Nizam's territory, then go to Poona break open the jail, and generally take action against Government. He asked me to assist him. So I came to Satara and asked Vithu as to the best means to employ. He advised me to go to Chikli and enlist Mhangs. I went to Wardhangad, where I met Mahadu, who refused to join me. I was suffering from a disorder, and some Mhangs advised me to go to Chikli, where a Mhang called Fakira would cure me. So in June I went to Chikli and saw Fakira, and he agreed to give me some medicine. I told him of our scheme of going to Poona, and asked him if he would join in it. He said he would if the Poona people agreed and if he were paid for his trouble. Several other Mhangs came to his house; he asked them to join, and they said they would if they were paid. He asked me to give him some clothes and sent Tantya Mhang (his brother-in-law) with me to Satara to fetch them. I bought him the clothes and gave them to Tantya. Tantya was to bring me the price of the clothes, Rs. 75 or so, but he did not.

Accused then proceeded to relate how he waited for the money, how he failed to get it from Fakira, and how he finally saw him in police custody and applied to the police Sheristadar for assistance. Mr. Knight thought it was impossible for any one to read the evidence and to come to the conclusion that dacoity was the offence which the accused was meditating, when he himself spoke of a design to overthrow British rule. For these reasons he concluded that the conviction was bad. He reversed the conviction and sentence and acquitted and discharged the accused.

Their Lordships, on looking to the whole of the evidence, restored the sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the Assistant Sessions Judge, and directed that the prisoner undergo the unexpired portion thereof.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE).

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

MULJEE HARIDAS vs. HORA SUMSOODIN JIVAJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiff during 1898 and 1899 had supplied goods of various descriptions to the defendant. On payment being demanded, the latter had made over Rs. 4,250, leaving a balance due to plaintiff of Rs. 3,895-9-6. His Lordship passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for the above amount with interest and costs.

A "FOOLISH AND WEAK" CLIENT.

MUNCHERJEE D. DADYSETT vs. RANGILDAS BHOOKANDAS.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Daphary and Ferreira, for the defendant, applied that the case should be put in the long cause list, as a number of witnesses had to be examined. Counsel said the plantiff, who was a barrister-at-law, claimed to recover the value of fifteen shares in the Hope Mill, which he alleged he sold at Rs. 500 per share. The defendant, who was the agent of the Mill, said the contract was not binding as he had been induced to agree to it by threats. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said his client was a foolish and weak man, to agree to buy shares which now had no market value. Even were the contract a good one, counsel submitted that time should have been allowed to pay the amount due.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, for the plaintiff, said the defence was a hollow one. The defendant had been running the Mill for years and could not be a weak man. He was well known in the bazaar and was now an insolvent. If the defence were genuine he should pay the money into court and not try to prevent the plaintiff obtaining a decree against him. The shares had not been sold at their par value Rs. 1,000, but at Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac denied that his client was insolvent, stating he was still the agent of the Hope Mills.

After some further discussion, the case was transferred to the long causes list.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Holdway charged Joosub Haji Ali and twenty-two other persons with gambling in a billiard saloon at Pydhowni on the 8th ultimo. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. Shapurji B. Spencer, S. G. Velinkar, and Hugh Sealy, pleaders, defended the accused. The first accused Joosub Haji Ali was absent.

Mr. Spencer stated that according to his information the first accused was ill.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said he was informed by Superintendent Holdway that during the last hearing of the case some of the accused and one of the witnesses for the prosecution had told him that the first accused did not intend to attend the court at the present hearing. He suspected that there had been a conspiracy among the accused to further delay the proceedings, and the non-attendance of Joosub was the result of that conspiracy.

The magistrate remarked that the absence of one accused did not justify him in inferring that all the accused had conspired.

Superintendent Holdway was then examined by Mr. Smith in support of the statement made by him; but the magistrate ruled that he could not accept as evidence the statement made to Mr. Holdway by other persons.

Thakordas Atmaram, clerk to Mr. Sealy, pleader, deposed that Joosub was suffering from vomiting and purging, and was under Dr. Sidney Smith's treatment, who had certified that he was unable to leave his house for some time.

Mr. Spencer produced the certificate, but Mr. Smith objected to its going in on the ground that it should be produced by Dr. Smith himself.

Mr. Spencer said he only wanted an opportunity to call Dr. Smith for the purpose of proving the certificate.

The magistrate held that the absence of Joosub had been quite unsatisfactorily accounted for, and he would, therefore, issue a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Spencer then opened the case for the defence after which further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CRICKET.

MR. B. C. MACHLIWALLA'S XII vs. BARODA COLLEGE XII.

AN interesting match between Mr. B. C. Machliwalla's XII and Baroda College XII was played on Saturday on the U. V. C. C. ground. Although the sides were not what may be termed purely representative, the match gave the respective clubs an opportunity of testing their players capabilities. Mr. Machliwalla having won the toss elected to bat first on a wicket which was true and fast. The first to go in were Machliwalla and B V. Gaekwar, the latter was caught after making 6; but the former batsman kept on hitting away in his old free and easy style so well known in Bombay, until he was caught after having compiled 48. The only other players who managed to get into double figures were S. V. Gaekwar 14 and Captain Nissen 11. The Baroda College performance was very disappointing. The only one to make anything of a stand was R. S. Chawan who contributed 13. The fielding of the Baroda College was not so good as one would have expected with the exception of D. G. Contractor. The same might be said about the other side with a few honourable exceptions. The bowling honours on M. Machliwalla's side were divided between Captain Nissen, B. V. Gaekwar and A. P. Bharucha, and on that of the College between M. B. Desai and K. M. Gupte, both of whom bowled remarkably well. The match resulted in a win for Machliwalla's XII by 47 runs. Scores:—

MR. MACHLIWALLA'S XII.

B V Gaekwar, c V R Gupte, b M B Desai	6
B C Machliwalla, c Contractor, b K M Gupte.	48
A P Bharucha, c V R Gupte, b M B Desai	0
Capt Nissen, c Zapwalla, b M B Desai	11
B P Daruwalla st b Zapwalla	0
S V Gaekwar, c Contractor, b M B Desai	14
Vakarker, c K M Gupte, b M B Desai	0
Purdhan, c N R Gupte, b Zapwalla	0
B G Sinde, c K M Gupte, b Contractor	3
G R Situth, c Jadhev, b K M Gupte	1
N B Desai, not out	0
S R Talwalker, b K M Gupte	1
Extras	3
Total	87

BARODA COLLEGE XII.

VR Gupte, b Nissen	4
B S Chavan, c Machliwalla, b B V Gaekwar	13
RG Contractor, c Vakarker, b Nissen	0
B B Kamat, c Purdhan, b B V Gaekwar	1
Zapwalla, run out	1
LL Desai, b B V Gaekwar	5
K M Gupte, c B N Gaekwar, b Bharucha	5
Vakaria, c and b B V Gaekwar	6
Jadhav, b B V Gaekwar	0
M B Desai, b B V Gaekwar	0
N C Diwanji, b B V Gaekwar	0
T R Munchi, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	38

ANGLO-INDIAN C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT. C. C.

This match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday last. The Anglo-Indians batting first scored 59, Harrington, James and Roberts contributed respectively 7 24 and 14 runs, the rest being disposed of for a few runs only. K. Mistri took 9 wickets for only 12 runs, a highly creditable performance, which may well be taken into consideration by those who have constituted themselves the guardians of Parsee cricket. Last week the same bowler took 5 wickets for 19 runs in a match between the John Bright C. C. and the Ahmednagar Gymkhana. The Brights in their venture made only 29 runs for the loss of 7 wickets, B. Doctor, Eranee and Bottlewalla contributing respectively 7, 9 and 8. The odds at this point seemed heavy against the Parsees, but K. Mistry (116) and Kanga (8) who went in next, tried to bring about a better result, the former playing freely and the latter steadily. The excitement was intense at the close, and the Bright's total was exactly the same as their opponents and the match ended in a draw. James who had rather badly bruised his finger while playing and Lynn both did good work with the ball. The ground was not all that could be desired; still, N. Sorabji on the side of the Bright kept good wicket-keeping, giving only one bye.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	11410354	3	9
Regimental officers Fyzabad	24	12	0
"The Blackwatch" Sitapur Supplementary subscription for June	5	8	0
Miss Zoe Chamney Borjuli Assam	10	0	0
Sir W J Cunningham K C S I 2nd subscription	500	0	0
Some officers of Oudh District Staff 4th Monthly subscription	45	0	0
Assam Branch 2nd Instalment from Manipur	215	0	0
From Sydney 3rd Instalment £1000	14941	10	1
N W Provinces and Oudh Branch 3rd Instalment Rs 25 for Bhils	51100	8	2
Staff of Home Department Simla	50	0	0
North Queensland Insurance Company Limited Sydney per Messrs Barry and Co	500	0	0
Lodge Prinsep No 2037 E C of Howrah	100	0	0
From Singapur 6th Instalment	5000	0	0
Chief Commissariat Office Meerut for June	29	8	0
From Invercargill N Z balance of 3rd Instalment 8s	5	15	7
From Dunedin N Z balance of 5th Instalment 8s	5	15	7
From Napier N Z balance of 2nd instalment 4s.	2	15	10
Collected by A G Watson Esq	5	0	0
2nd Battalion Border Regiment, Bareilly for Way	91	9	0
Assam Branch 3rd Instalment from Habiganj	150	0	0
Assam Branch 3rd Instalment from Sylhet	1000	0	0
Assam Branch 2nd Instalment from Cachar	600	0	0
Assam Branch from Fort Aijal Lushai Hills	640	4	0
Britishers in Siam per Bangkok "Times"	709	12	5
Some Citizens of Odell Ill. U S A ... £5	74	9	0
From Selangor Malay Peninsula 2nd Instalment	7708	4	11
From Glasgow 10th Instalment	20000	0	0
Birkdale Indian Famine Fund 3rd Instalment £150	2241	3	11
Trinity Episcopal Church Moundsville W Va U S A	103	2	10
South Australian "Register" Adelaide 13th Instalment £160-1-1: including £54 from Childrens' Sunbeam Society	2386	13	3
Collected by Mrs Jennette G Hauser Delaware Ohio U S A for purchase of clothing for women	460	5	0
Assam Branch 2nd Instalment from Sibsagor	27	0	0
Captain J G MacNaught	15	0	0
N C Mittra Toungoo 3rd Subscription	10	0	0
A L Sinha Toungoo	5	0	0
Subordinates and Contractors of P W D Sewan Sub Division	37	0	0
Poor man's mite	1	0	0
From Comptroller General additional balance of 1897 Fund	19	8	9
From Tientsin balance of 3rd Instalment	0	6	0
T D La Touche Esq	50	0	0
Christian offering to India Fund 9th Instalment £300	4482	7	10
From Dunedin 6th Instalment £249	3720	7	3
Officers Head Quarters R M Fusiliers Lebong for June	23	8	0
Non Commissioned officers and men F Coy R M Fusiliers Lebong for June	10	4	0
Proceeds of Concert at Lebong	50	0	0
Assam Branch from Karimganj	500	0	0
Captain J Ramsay C I E	200	0	0
From Comptroller General additional balance of 1897 Fund	36	5	0
Assam Branch Garo Hills Civil Police	16	8	0
Assam Branch from Kohima	20	0	0
Officers R A M C Nowgong C I 3rd subscription	15	0	0
People of Southport 8th Instalment	2982	8	4
W Drew Esq	100	0	0
Los Angeles "Times" California U S A	5010	0	0
From Wellington N Z 11th Instalment £200	3000	0	0
Moiety of Proceeds of "Pretoria Day Charity Football Match"	361	8	0
Officers of 6th Jats Doranda 3rd monthly subscription	28	0	0
Assam Branch B C Allen Esq	50	0	0
Mission Staff and Native Christians Medical Mission Ranaghat	76	3	9
Major G F Chenivix-Trench	300	0	0
From Singapore 7th Instalment	977	0	0
Colonel F Stevenson 20th Bombay Infantry Allahabad for June	5	0	0
Lieutenant Calvert 20th Bombay Infantry Allahabad for June	3	0	0
Lieutenant Casserly 20th Bombay Infantry Allahabad for June	3	0	0
C Abington Esq Jullunder	6	7	0
Staff of Office of Director General of Ordnance Simla	51	4	0
From Paisley 4th Instalment £250	3735	6	6
Christian Endeavours of Boston U S A £13-14-3	204	14	2
His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; being 6th months interest on investment in Government Paper of 15 lakhs on account of Indian Peoples' Famine Trust	27486	14	6
General G S MacBean Hants	100	0	0
Bengal Branch 3rd Instalment Rs 10.0 for C P	61000	0	0
Entertainment at Chakrata	290	3	0
Entertainment at Kailana	167	12	0
1st Battalion South Wales Borderers Chakrata	216	4	0
From Christchurch N Z balance of 5th Instalment 4s	2	15	9
Officers and Warrant Officers Station Hospital Ranikhet 4th Subscription	25	0	0
Major R H Mahon R A Simla	25	0	0
22nd instalment from Mansion House Fund	150000	0	0
2nd instalment from Ceylon	20000	0	0
Colonel A G Hammond per Bank of Bengal	30	0	0
H W P Scroope Esq M A	50	0	0
Amarnath Dutt B A and boarders of Government Eden Hindu Hostel Calcutta	29	10	0
Total	11804622	7	2
Less—			
Paid to Bengal Branch—			
Maharaja of Mymensing ... 5000			
Raja of Tahirpur ... 500			
Paid to N W Provinces and Oudh Branch—			
Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Faiyaz Ali Khan ... 1000			
	6500	0	0
Total up to date	11798122	7	2

THE WEATHER.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. have received the following information by wire yesterday:—

Broach.—No change in weather. Unusually hot. Anxiety increasing daily. People getting very despondent.

Bhownungger.—Bright, no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wudhwan:—No sign of rain. Weather bright.

Veeramgaum.—No rain.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Tuesday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Central Provinces and Burma and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Presesure continues in considerable to very large excess in Northern India, the exeess being more than two-tenths of an inch at stations in Bengal. Winds are irregular at the Bay and coast stations and are decreasing in strength at the head of the Bay. They have been strengthened slightly and rain has increased on the west coast. Mangalore has received ten inches. Rain has fallen in Madras, Deccan and South of Madras and showers in west of Central India. Raichur reports two-and-half inches; Indore, Bellary, Salem, Negapatem, and Seoni, one inch only. A few light showers have fallen in Burma and light to moderate rain has fallen in parts of northest India, Simla and Mussoorie Hills and adjacent submontane districts. Dehra Dun has received three inches. Temperature is in considerable defect in Assam and Bihar and in very large excess in Rajputana, and in considerable to large exeess in Punjab, Gujarat and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Bengal, Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the China and Australian mails, experienced from Colombo light variable winds and overcast sky with passing showers of rain.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Assyria, Captain J. MacLean, which arrived in harbour on Monday, from Karachi, met with moderate monsoon and heavy S-S-W. swell and fine weather.—The same Co's steamer Byculla, Captain R. B. Kedsley, which arrived from Akyab, encountered in the Bay of Bengal strong cyclonic gale and from Colombo to Bombay fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	63	31	42	31	16	31	35
Tuesday, 24th July	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	78
Total	32	63	32	02	31	23	32	13
Total fall to July 24th 1899	22	85	24	4)	29	72	26	66
Total fall to July 24th 1898	46	55	48	18	48	72	44	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	8
Tuesday, 24th July, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	75
Total	28	83

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	45
Sunday, 22nd July	0	0
Total	66	45

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	18	37
Sunday, 22nd July	0	0
Total	18	37
Total up to 22nd July, 1899	18	31

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	86
Monday, 23rd July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	0
Total	23	86
Total fall to 23rd July, 1899	28	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·571	E	1	106·1	87·1	49	..	1·60	—5·34
Sirsa	29·520	SSW	?	105·8	?	42	...	0·61	—4·76
Delhi	29·605	Calm	4	102·7	85·9	73	...	4·10	—6.83
Agra	29·594	SW	5	104·5	88·4	54	...	4·17	—7·20
Cawnpore	29·627	Calm	2	98·4	84·0	84	..	6·86	...
Allahabad	29·633	ESE	4	98·6	83·2	84	...	4·94	—10·29
Jhansi	29·662	WSW	6	101·3	84·7	61	...	5·01	—9·31
Jacobabad	29·533	SE	5	107·4	85·0	63	...	0·00	—1·05
Karachi	29·641	WSW	15	93·4	83·3	77	...	0·00	—3·01
Jeypore	29·646	WSW	3	101·2	80·6	56	...	8·95	—0·63
Ajmere	29·650	W	8	90·1	84·0	56	...	2·04	—6·24
Deesa	29·682	NW	11	102·6	82·6	61	...	0·60	—9·95
Ahmedabad.	29·680	NNW	4	10·13	84·1	59	...	1·33	..
Bhuj	29·672	W	16	96·3	78·9	78	..	0·02	—7·38
Jamnagar	29·678	SSW	15	94·5	79·2	72	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·681	W	8	100·9	77·5	74	..	1·29	—13·95
Bhownagar Para	29·672	S	?	99.1	81·3	65	...	2·57	...
Veraval	29·678	SW	8	86·1	81·3	82	...	0·23	...
Neemuch	?	NW	10	97·5	73·0	85	0·34	8·19	—3·76
Indore	29·708	Calm	1	89·8	72·6	87	1·08	7·19	—6·73
Saugor	29·679	W	2	87·4	76·1	71	...	11·22	—7·72
Jubulpore	29·658	SSW	5	89·9	78·1	77	...	11·27	—13·63
Hoshangabad	29·706	SW	3	90·7	75·7	85	...	16·39	—5·63
Khandwa	29·717	WNW	4	87·7	76·1	86	...	9·49	—3·89
Raipur	29·664	Calm	4	80·3	77·1	77	...	17·50	—4·36
Nagpur	29·602	Calm	3	92·2	76·1	82	0·11	14·41	—6·64
Amraoti	29·705	SSW	5	90·2	76·8	85	..	8·80	—7·04
Akola	29·713	NW	?	90·9	75·8	76	..	10·41	—4·15
Surat	29·689	Calm	2	95·7	81·6	67	...	4·42	—20·14
Malegaon	29·702	WNW	...	88·4	73·1	79	1·11	5·39	—3·69
Bombay	29·714	SSE	4	97·2	78·5	88	1·23	32·69	—10·36
Poona	29·725	NW	6	91·5	73·4	80	0·20	8·37	—1·84
Ahmednagar	29·736	N	3	85·9	70·4	84	0·08	10·19	...
Aurangabad	29·733	W	5	88·8	71·7	77	0·03	13·15	..
Sholapur	29·780	SW	4	90·2	73·0	72	...	8·37	—0·14
Ratnagiri	29·712	SE	4	87·0	78·4	89	0·03	5·94	—10·44
Belgaum	29·757	W	10	8?·3	65·8	9?	0·02	29·37	+9·90
Goa	29·753	E	10	86·0	75·4	95	0·50	56·03	...
Karwar	29·752	WNW	5	85·2	75·5	90	1·79	87·00	+17·11
Mangalore	29·791	WNW	3	85·3	72·9	95	10·6	76·26	+12·28
Calicut	29·820	N	12	82·2	74·0	89	1·12	59·76	+3·26
Cochin	29·830	NNE	...	78·4	71·7	99	2·07	42·32	—3·63
Bangalore	29·813	WSW	8	82·3	67·3	95	0·42	6·50	—0·27
Secunderabad	29·701	W	3	89·1	75·4	74	...	8·84	—1·60
Masulipatam	29·716	Calm	5	93·1	79·1	76	...	6·61	—3·48
Bellary	29·800	Calm	4	91·2	72·2	76	0·87	4·12	+0·76
Cuddapah	29·756	SW	L	95·1	75·3	82	0·42	4·63	—2·25
Madras	29·702	W	6	91·0	77·5	75	...	3·24	—1·97
Coimbatore	29·801	WSW	4	85.4	68·6	81	0·44	3·4?	x0·09
Trichinopoly	29·769	WSW	8	95·5	74·1	77	...	3·60	+0·81
Negapatam	29·724	SW	5	80·0	74·4	78	0·92	1·51	—1·82
Colombo	29·803	WNW	10	85·5	73·0	78	...	11·24	+2·40
Aden (18th)	29·669	SW	12	94·3	80·3	71	..	0·00	+0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·07 (31·19); G. T. H.=0·60 (31·83); St. G. H.=0·21 (31·20); C. P.=1·23 (32·60).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Amraoti, and has changed only slightly elsewere. There is no change in the general distribution and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 10° to 13° in excess of normal at Rajkot, Deesa, Surat, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, and 5° to 8° at Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Allahabad and Belgaum. The minimum temperature is 6° to 8° in excess at Deesa, Agra, Delhi and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes show local rises in some places and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts.

Excessive heavy rain amounting to 10·56 inches has fallen in a thunderstorm at Mangalore, over two inches at Cochin (2·07"), over an inch at Karwar (1·79"), Bombay (1·23"), Calicut (1.12") and Indore (1·08"), nearly an inch at Bellary, about half an inch at Neemuch, Malegaon, Goa, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and very light showers at Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Belgaum.

The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Veraval is in a slightly unsettled condition. On the Malabar Coast the monsoon is fairly normal and rain is to be expected. To the north of Karwar as far as Bombay the weather conditions are weak, but as they are slightly unsettled rain is probable. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the south-westwards of the Malabar Coast out at sea is squally, rainy and slightly unsettled. There are no indications of any appreciable increase in the strength of the monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea, and as the monsoon for a considerable distance from Bombay continues to be very weak, the winds along the Coast and in the interior have become variable and rain is at present falling in thunderstorms or slightly unsettled weather conditions on and off the West Coast. Rain in local showers is to be expected in Central India and at or about Poona, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Belgaum, Bellary, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

LONDON, July 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 plus 5-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..£62 3-4 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 3 16 plus 1-16 "
Do in New York 60 1-8-1
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·14 1-2 plus 1 1-2
Do on New York.....4·87 1-2 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at yesterday's rates, namely 1s. 3 29 32d. Wire and 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand. The market however soon became weaker owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, and at the close Demand for the mail could not be done at better than 1s. 29-32d. Rates for Wire and Bills remain unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Wire .....1s. 3 29-32d to 1s, 3 7-8d.
" Demand .....1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs 170
30 days' Japan.....Rs.148 1-2
" Hongkong ..Rs.145
" Shanghai ...Rs.197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened firm at Rs. 94-7 for delivery, and owing to bettter advices from Calcutta improved to Rs. 94-9. It then dropped to Rs. 94-6 and again rose to Rs. 94-9, at which rate we close. A fairly large business has been done by speculators chiefly.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—This market is steady and Petit's after touching Rs. 1,485 have again improved to Rs. 1,518.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—The market remains steady with July delivery at Rs. 5-7, September delivery at Rs. 5-8-6, and April delivery at Rs. 5-2-6.

RAPESEED.—Market flat with no buyers. We quote nominally Brown Cownpore at Rs. 7-6 and Yellow Cownpore at Rs. 7-12.

LINSEED.—Remains steady at Rs. 10-5.

CASTORSEED.—Steady at Rs. 41 with very little inquiry.

POPPYSEED.—Steady. Buyers offer Rs. 8-8, but sellers refuse to operate under Rs. 8-9.

GINGELLYSEED.—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

COALS.—The market has been firm with rates practically unchanged. No business is reported with the exception of a small lot of ready Desharghur at Rs. 16-4.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet but steady and very few transactions are reported. Rates remain unchanged.

LONDON, July 23.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats nill. Spot 5 27-32d plus 1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·43 plus 5	5·38 plus 4	4·48 plus 8	4·37 plus 9

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports .....3,000 bales.
" Last year.....2,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .....nil "
" to Continent .....3,000 "
Mid.-Uplands .....10 unchanged.
Futures, month of August .....9·32 plus 6
" " of December .....8·19—2

COTTON.—Although the Liverpool Market is much firmer there is no advance locally and the demand from shippers has been very small and on the same lines as for the last day or two. Mills are doing little and the total business reported only amounts to a few hundred bales.

New crops declined last evening but have recovered to-day and Good Broach is quoted Rs. 228 and F. G. Bengals Rs. 188 with very few transactions.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's. Liverpool friends in their weekly letter report their market as under:—

Since our last the old crop has steadily risen and the new crop has slightly declined, and the causes are obvious. Actual starvation in cotton stares us in the face, and we do not believe, will be much short time which alone can prevent a rise. New crop-reports are more favourable; the heavy rains in the Atlantic States have ceased and Texas had beneficial rains, still the damage during the whole of June must curtail production.

Manchester reports are better than for some time past. From India there has been an eager inquiry, and large lines have been booked. Trade with China is paralysed at present, but the situation is so grave that it will bring about concerted action by the Powers, and a speedy settlement and a further opening up of the market may be expected. From all other outlets a steady flow of orders reaches is Manchester in spite of high prices. South America is a large buyer, and the Continent takes yarns and cloths in large quantities. The general outlook is encouraging. In the Transvaal there will be soon a new and growing market, at first for iron-work, rail, machinery, &c., and later on for Manchester and Yorkshire goods. Australia also emerges from financial embarassment and continued drought. The gold production of the world bids fair to beat any previous record, and this will stimulate trade and tend to drive prices higher. The consumption of American cotton will not be under 11 millions, and if trade increase even 11 1-2 millions; therefore even a "bumper" crop will be insufficient, and so a record crop becomes an imperative necessity, but the outlook is not promising. Therefore, even at 4 1-2d. January February may not be at all dear. In October expect a veritable cotton (old crop) famine in Liverpool, and we recommend our friends warmly to buy October-November. This position is almost certain to climb up, say 5 or 5 1 2d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain R B Kedsly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab 3rd July, with a cargo of rice.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s China, 3,355 tons, Captain R Moyer, cleared yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and Mr M Barol and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J MacLean, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Capt D C Johnston, Miss Hilda Hendrick and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J MacLean, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi 21st July, brought a general cargo, and Mr A E Batson, Mr Hajee Kassim Ludha and friend and 66 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,935 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne 17th June, via Newcastle and Brisbane, with a general cargo and 399 horses, Mr C G Baldock, Mr C G Baldock (jr), Mr A Heakes and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1782	Stahl	Zanzibar	3-8	F Heyer
B	Clan Chisholm	1680	Worfoik			F M & Co
C	Khandalla	1318	Rickford	Calcutta	26-7	M M & Co
F	Ula	3421	England	China	25-7	M M & Co
G	Bo Eshmalda	673	Pederson	Melbourne	28-7	O K Okell
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
"	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

Transport.

K	Carthage	2893	London	China	27-7	Transport
N	Lawada	1698	Grier	China	27-7	M M & Co
P	Zamania	2832	Lee	China	26-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri		829	Ahmed	Karachi	24-7	Shepd & Co
Indravati		533	Adam	M Goa	25-7	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bullmouth	2906	Stratton	Middlesbro	24-7	W & A G & Co
3	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	E Africa	28-7	H C Joosub
4	Raventhaler	1813	Freedon	Hamburg	31-7	Glade & Co
5	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	23-7	M M & Co
7	Bengal	4651	Harcham	Aden	4-8	P & O Co
8	China	3825	Mayer	China	25-7	A L s N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	1060	Baillie	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Rangoon	26-7	M M & Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	28-7	P & O Co
14	Assyria	970	MacLean	Karachi	24-7	M M & Co
15	Simla	1049	Bamber	P Gulf	26-7	M M & Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	28-7	V Brothers

100 ton Crane.

Lindon Bates		67	Gliddel	Calcutta		C Bros

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Mozaffari	3255 tons gross	B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Muttra s	Macintyre	Melbourne, June 17
	Byculla s	Kedsley	Akyab, July 3
	Yara s	Schmitz	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yoshizawa	Japan, &c
	Assyria s	MacLean	Karachi

The steamer China, Captain Mayor, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for China and Japan.

The steamer Bengal, for Aden, entered for loading yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GANDON—July 21, diet of cholera, at his residence at Gas Works, Parel, Bombay, Mr Reginald Arthur Gandon, Assistant Manager and Engineer, the Bombay Gas Company, Limited aged 23 years. Funeral leaves Gas Works, this day, (Wednesday) at 6-30 a.m.

SCREWALLA July 24, at his residence at Chira Bazar, next to Dr Lisboa's dispensary, Curseji Hormasji Screwalla, Reporter, "Times of India," son-in-law to the late Mr. Bezonji Elalji Jassawalla, brother of Mr Dhunjibhoy Hormasji Screwalla, and father of Messrs. Elalji, Nanabhoy and Framji Screwalla, aged 52. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FROST—July 19, at Amritsar, Mr James Frost, a clerk in the Bari Doab Circle Office, aged 66 years.

LESLIE—July 16, at the General Hospital, Madras, J Patrick Leslie, Assistant Engineer, S I Ry, of dysentry, aged 24.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900.

THE resolution of the Government of India, issued on the 16th instant, on the chapters of the Report on the measures for suppression of the plague, is largely a recantation of past errors. It is also a clear exposition of the policy to be pursued in outbreaks of plague by the light of past costly and painful experience. The Commission point out that when the disease invaded India in 1896 there was no experience to indicate the best method of dealing with it and the measures adopted were consequently experimental. The Government and the more enlightened classes in India and the public opinion of Europe recognised that no reasonable measure should be left untried to prevent the spread of the plague. The Government of Bombay, upon which the brunt of the work fell, and their officers civil, medical and military, are especially praised for the fertility of resource and the increasing vigilance with which they combated the plague. The other local Administrations and the rulers of Native States followed the lead, and many officials, European and Native, sacrificed their time and some their lives in plague duty. The patience and fortitude with which the great mass of the people bore their trials and losses is also recognised by the Commission. The inevitable failure of some of the measures and the disproportion between the success attained by others, to the labour and expense involved, should not, in the view of the Commission, make us overlook the fact that the measures had for their one object the protection of the lives of the people from the ravages of a deadly disease. The Government and the local authorities received no credit for their efforts. Their motives were misconstrued and not infrequently notoriously misrepresented. The resolution enumerates the strange medley of wickedness imputed to the authorities. "At different times rumours were widely circulated that the Government desired to poison the people, the object of its action being variously stated to be the reduction of the superabundant population, the spread of the disease in order to deter foreigners from invading India, the seizure of the people's money and property, the propitiation of the plague demon, and the permanent consolidation of British rule in India. Among other absurd rumours that were circulated, was one that the intention of Government was to interfere with the religion and caste of the people, and to destroy caste and religious observances, with the ultimate design of forcing Christianity on the natives of India."

The resolution observes that while such rumours might be natural amongst our ignorant, suspicious population, they were encouraged "at different times and places by persons whose education and position made it impossible that they themselves could be ignorant of the motives of Government, and whose duty it was to assist instead of hindering the efforts by the State to save the people in spite of themselves." The general result has been that it is now established as an axiom that it is hopeless to carry out any scheme of plague administration which runs counter to the feelings, susceptibilities and prejudices of the people. That is the opinion at which the Commission has arrived after a very careful examination into the circumstances of the outbreaks in different parts of the country. It is clear to them that measures which press with severity on the inhabitants as a whole as distinguished from the patient himself can not be enforced during a well-spread epidemic by the staff available in India. The Report notes the curious contradictions in Oriental fatalism. While holding that it is useless to fight against fate, an Oriental will call in a hakim when ill, or fly headlong from an epidemic; he bitterly resents being compelled to submit to measures, the use of which he does not understand. The fatalistic attitude towards the plague has been modified, and in parts of the country the people recognise the utility of some of the measures proposed by the authorities. We may recall a singular Bombay experience, illustrating the suspicion with which official action is regarded, from the readiness with which these fatalists take the same measures themselves when left to their reflections. A fishing village at Worli, with a population of from four to five hundred souls, was attacked by plague, over sixty succumbing in two or three days. The authorities ordered the evacuation of the village and offered to assist with materials or otherwise in the construction of huts on another site. The villagers turned out armed with boathooks and lathis and positively refused to move from their old quarters. It would have required some companies of infantry to compel compliance. The contumacious villagers were informed that if they preferred to die where they were, they were free to do so. The next day, they improvised tents and huts with sails and chupper on an excellent site chosen by themselves and removed there with their wives and families. The women returned to the old village every morning to take from the underground grain stores the day's supply of food. The plague ceased as if by magic. The Resolution concurs with the Commission as to the necessity of explaining beforehand to the people the nature of the measures proposed, and securing the co-operation of the leaders in carrying them out. It is laid down as the first principle of all plague measures that, unless under quite exceptional circumstances, compulsion should not be employed, but that the officials should endeavour to convince the people of the utility of the methods proposed, and induce them to carry them out of their own free will. With regard to the methods of discovering cases of plague during life, which were at one time regarded as essential, a notification of plague or other sickness, house visitation and search are condemned by the Commission, and also by the Resolution, save only in very exceptional circumstances. It is impossible to enforce the notification of plague by private individuals and medical practitioners. The medical establishments are not sufficiently strong and private persons cannot be relied upon. The Government also point out that reliance on this method creates a false confidence in the accuracy and completeness of the reports made. In Poona, where the system was relied upon, it did not prevent the concealment of cases for a considerable time after the recurrence of the epidemic. House-to-house visitation and search, generally employed in the early stages of the epidemic, have now fallen into general disuse, the alarm and distrust excited among the people leading to evasion with very serious consequences. In the endeavour to evade a search-party it was no uncommon thing for a plague-patient to be transferred from six or seven houses. The Government agree with the Commission that surveillance of persons arriving from infected areas is essential to prevent the infection of towns and villages hitherto free, but it can only be effective with the co-operation of the people themselves, and they should be encouraged and assisted to keep watch over persons arriving from infected areas. Many villages have established of their own accord a very effective system of refusing to allow any person to enter it from an infected locality until he has passed through a period of quarantine. The Government condemns the payment of spies and informers to give information as calculated to destroy the confidence of the people and make them suspicious of all Government measures. The employment of volunteer agencies to collect information is approved. The Governor-General in Council, takes the opportunity of publicly thanking the many gentlemen who have rendered devoted service in the dangerous duties voluntarily undertaken in the fight against plague. All local governments are urged to avail themselves of every opportunity of utilising the services of the non-official classes in all matters connected with plague administration.

There was a difference of opinion in the Commission as to the steps to be taken to ascertain the cause of death where there is no notification of illness. The majority of the Commission held that special measures should be taken to improve the registration of deaths which is now very defective, not as to the number, but as to the causes. Very few of the inhabitants of even the more important towns in India are attended by qualified practitioners capable of giving a correct certificate on this point. The Commission found insuperable difficulties in the way of getting a correct return of the cause of death. Enquiries are made locally after the death is registered to fix whether it was of plague or not. This method is very useful, and in Bombay has greatly reduced the difference between the mortality reported from plague and the excess over the normal for the day. The majority of the Commission are satisfied that, beyond all questions, corpse inspection is offensive to the feelings of the people. Its enforcement would only be justified if a very high degree of advantage resulted from it. Even experienced medical officers could only detect one type of plague, the bubonic. It would be necessary to supplement visual inspection in most cases by inquiries. Every practical purpose is served when doubtful cases are assumed to be plague and the dwelling disinfected. Dr. Wright and Dr. Rueffer, in a minute of dissent, insist upon the necessity of visual inspection. Their view is set aside by the Government of India, who are satisfied that the majority of the Commission are right in holding the measure to be specially offensive to the people. "And this view," says the Resolution, "is supported by some considerations which were not before the Commission. The information before the Government of India leaves no doubt that the riot in Bombay in March, 1897, was due to a rumour that it was in contemplation to introduce a system of corpse inspection. The Government of Bombay have, moreover, found it necessary, by a notification, issued on 29th March, 1900, to direct that corpse inspection, as a measure of dealing with plague, shall be everywhere discontinued. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has recently informed the Government of India that it is out of the question in the present circumstances to resort to corpse inspection." That measure in now placed beyond controversy. Drs. Wright and Rueffer proposed that the inspection should be enforced by rendering it penal to move the body until death had been notified and a permit issued by the sanitary authority. They were evidently misled by the fallacious analogy of Egypt, where this system of permits was introduced and enforced by the late Rogers Pasha. But that sanitarian, when in Bombay, distinctly stated that he drew his conclusions as to the cause of death from enquiries made on the spot and the general circumstances. The one object in Egypt was to know whether the death had been from cholera. There was no attempt to diagnose the exact cause of death. There are many matters of great interest discussed in this Resolution, which will be the *Vade Mecum* of all plague authorities in India.

THE man who wrote "the war is over and all that remains is police work," had very exalted ideas of police work. The statement this morning that the only channel of communication now with Pretoria is via Natal means more than appears from the disjointed pieces of information conveyed in our telegrams. A reference to the map will confirm the opinion that though split up into small bodies, moving here and there, there is method in all the Boers do, and there is a leading spirit at head-quarters, wherever that may be, directing every harassing operation. Breaking through our lines in little beds the enemy has succeeded in making a semi-circle of obstructive positions extending from north-west of Pretoria right away, 200 miles to Bethlehem. This morning's budget of news begins with an engagement on Thursday last when General Broadwood engaged a commando of two thousand Boers, who had with them four guns, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, and both of the Commandants De Wet. We appear to have been victorious. So much may be surmised from the statement that darkness prevented the pursuit of the enemy. Palmeitfontein where the engagement took place, lies between Parys and Lindique thirty-five miles as the crow flies from Vereeniging, south-west of the Vaal river. Two days later the railway was cut to the north of Honing Spruit, forty-five miles south of Palmietfontein and twenty north of Kroonstad. A supply train and a hundred Highlanders were captured and now we learn that a large force of the enemy is moving to Honing Spruit, with a view doubtless to consuming those supplies before the British forces in any number can come up to save them. On Saturday too, we learn, Lord Methuen dispersed the enemy—how many of them we are not told—at Oliphant's Nek, eight to ten miles below Rustenburg, which township he relieved and joined hands with Baden-Powell. But the Boers have abundant shelter in that locality among a hundred hills and from that point to Bethlehem they stop all communication with Pretoria. The Mafeking road is blocked; so is that from Cape Town at Honing Spruit. The line which still remains open is that which runs from Durban via Laing's Nek, Standerton, Heidelberg and Johannesburg. But even this line cannot be regarded as perfectly safe, considering that it was only yesterday that we heard of a bold attempt to destroy the railway near Heidelberg. An attempt appears to have been made by General Hunter to clear the way at Bethlehem, a reconnoitring party encountering the enemy. But little good seems to have come of it as after a sharp fighting our men were obliged to retire at dusk. Generals Hamilton and Mahon still continue their operations in the country to east of Pretoria, north of Delagoa Bay, and may be able to open up communication from that direction or bring matters in the Transvaal to a crisis by laying hands on President Kruger.

THREE causes are assigned for the decreased stamp revenue, amounting to over two lakhs, in the Central Provinces last year. Famine was the first factor in the reduction and the other main causes are set down as decrease of the cultivators' credit owing to the operations of the Tenancy Act of 1898, and, in the Jubbulpore Division, conciliation proceedings which have by wiping a large number of old debts off the State, prevented the making of bonds and institution of suits. Taking each class of stamps separately there was an increase of eleven per cent. in the sales of receipt stamps, these sales being higher than for any of the last eight years. This appears to be mainly due to the increased number of takavi advances in consequence of the famine. There was a slight recovery in the sales of *hundi* stamps, but the lower bank-rate which, it was anticipated, would cause an increase in the sales of *hundis*, had no effect whatever. The falling off in the use of this class of stamps is attributed to the growing popularity of postal and telegraphic money-orders. Since 1894-95 there has been a continuous decline in the receipts by sales of document stamps, and last year this item of revenue was less than had ever previously been known; a fact significant of famine days. The reduction in litigation due to the same cause is indicated by a decrease of over a lakh and-a-half in the receipts from court-fee stamps.

THE rail-borne traffic in Bombay Presidency during the first quarter of this year presents the same features as were noticeable in the returns for the previous period. The removal of food-grains consequent on famine more than counter-balances the depression under cotton, oilseeds, wheat, sugar, and the local transactions of many other less important articles. The total trade is over 20 per cent. in excess of that carried during the same quarter in 1899. The food-grains came from all parts of India, and Bombay continued to be the distributing agent for the foreign food-stuffs, among which Rangoon rice was the chief factor. There were also big transactions in hides and horns, the merchandise coming from the affected blocks to the Konkan, and Gujerat contributed nearly one lakh of maunds. There is no market for European cotton goods, and what business is done is of a restricted character. There was a sudden contraction in imported cotton to Bombay from the North Deccan with the result that there was a decrease of nearly one million lakhs of maunds. There is great expansion in local trade.

MR. A. H. WOOD, son of Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., has been promoted Captain in the Scottish Rifles, his father's old regiment. He has had some narrow escapes during the present campaign. The Adjutant-General has two other sons at the front. Captain Evelyn Wood, who has been aide-de-camp to Sir H. Chermside, has now been appointed Military Secretary to General Sir F. Forestier Walker on the lines of communication.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton have disposed of an appeal by Government against a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, in the case Imperatrix vs. Anant Vinayak Puranik. The accused was in September last convicted by Mr. S. Pudumjee, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, of an offence under section 116 or section 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of abetting the commission of the offence of attempted dacoity. The evidence showed that the accused, who had also made a confession to that effect, had been trying to collect a number of Mhangs with the alleged object of overturning the Government, killing the Saheb log at Mahableshwar, looting the Government treasury, then marching down to Poona, releasing the prisoners from the jail, looting the treasury, &c. Mr. Knight, who heard an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Sessions Judge, was of opinion that it was impossible for any one who heard the evidence against the accused of his attempt to overturn the British Government to convict him on the charge of an attempted dacoity. He could have been charged for the graver offence, but the sanction of Government had not been obtained for the purpose. Mr. Knight therefore held that the conviction was bad; and the accused was acquitted and discharged. Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of Government in their favour. Differing in opinion from Mr. Knight, they have restored the conviction and sentence by the Assistant Sessions Judge, directing that the accused should undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon him.

WE regeret to learn that Captain C. Campell, 25th P. I., has died at Malakand from ague.

AN Army Circular will shortly be issued regarding the control and management of Government grass and dairy farms.

CAPTAINS PEYTON, 9th Bengal Lancers and Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, have been selected to officiate as Deputy Adjutants-General, Punjab.

ALACHOUR, the last infected village in the Jullundar district, was declared "free" on the 18th instant. The Punjab is thus for the third time clear of the plague. May it remain so.

MR. JAMES LAW, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, is promoted Second-Lieutenant in Lumsden's Horse, vice Franks, killed in action.

WE learn that Mr. L. S. Moss is proceeding to England on the 29th instant, on three months' privilege leave, and that Mr. C. E. Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, will officiate as Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway during his absence.

WE hear that the Secretary of State for India has decided that the working of the East Coast Railway from Vizagapatam to Madras should be entrusted to the Madras Railway from the 1st anuary next.

UP to the week ending the 7th instant, there had been 15,702 cases with 8,317 deaths from cholera in the Punjab. Although the disease had attacked six new districts, there were on the whole several indications that it had reached its highest and may now be expected to decrease.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 63. The number of plague cases reported was one, and one death. The total mortality on Saturday was 63; there were six fresh cases of plague and seven deaths from that cause reported, six of the latter occurring on previous dates.

THE Government has especially thanked the Committee, consisting of Mr. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works, Mr. Fanshawe, Colonels Murray and Finnis and Major Mullaby, Members; and Lieutenant Watling, Secretary, for their scheme for guarding the railway lines and bridges in India, should an emergency arise.

THE report for the half year ending December 1899 on automatic vacuum brakes on Indian railways shows steadily increasing use of these brakes, nearly half the engines and more than ten per cent of vehicles on standard gauge lines being now fitted with them. Efficiency in their working is also increasing the number of cases in which they failed to operate satisfactorily in the six months, being only one in every 59,000 miles traversed by trains using them.

THE Punjab has been threatened with one of the severest epidemics of cholera since 1892. More than two-thirds of the districts of the Punjab have been affected, and the total mortality up to date approaches 5,000. The Hissar district has suffered considerably for some months, and the Ferozepore district was badly affected. Excluding the year 1896, when the mortality from this disease amounted to 5,146, the Punjab has not been visited by any severe epidemic 1892, when 75,959 deaths were recorded from cholera; and next to that year, 26,135 deaths were recorded in 1879 and 14,938 in 1888. The epidemic of 1892 was the severest the Punjab has experienced since registration of vital statistics was commenced in 1868. The general scarcity of wholesome food and good drinking water is relieved to be the cause of this year's outbreak.

IN his very interesting annual report for 1899, which has recently come to hand, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras mentions a rather curious circumstance regarding the registration of infantile mortality. The total number of deaths registered was 675,094, against 699,108 in the preceding year, the decrease appearing chiefly in Ganjam, where the mortality was only 14·4 per mille of the population against 22·7 in 1898. While granting that there has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of deaths in that particular District, the Commissioner thinks that the very low rate points to the fact that a large number of deaths are not brought under registration, owing apparently to the tendency which is said to prevail among village officers regarding the deaths of infants below one year of age as being "unworthy of official recognition." Infantile mortality was again very high in the city of Madras, 275·6 per mille, but in Tinnevelly it was actually 313·3 per mile. High death rates in various towns the Sanitary Commissioner attributes simply to the insanitary conditions prevailing in these towns in a more or less marked degree.

IT appears that the superstitions about the kidnapping of children to bury under the foundations of railway bridges, which has more than once caused trouble in India, is being worked for all it is worth in China. Newspaper correspondents at several places in the Yangtze Valley report that kidnappers have been very active lately, and that large numbers of boys and girls have been taken. Whenever one of the kidnappers has been caught he has stated that he is in the pay of foreigners, who require the children to bury under the railways. The most extraordinary tales are told by the ignorant and superstitious populace, who declare that the kidnappers possess occult powers and have only to look at children or even adults in order to lead them away where they will. At Hankow it has been said a thousand children were required for railway sleepers. In one or two places budmashes who were caught were promptly lynched, a method of procedure likely to stop the practice, but the rumours spread as to the connection of foreigners with the abductions cannot be so easily laid to rest, and the calumny may have done a good deal of mischief at a time when so little was needed to inflame the people. At Hankow the Viceroy and Governor issued strongly worded proclamations declaring that the foreigners were in no way responsible for the outrages, but Chinamen just now are not in a mood to be reasonable.

A CORRESPONDENT, who in the January of 1897 took the trouble to count and analyse the lists published in the Indian Army List, giving the names of officers who have passed voluntary examinations in Oriental languages, has again performed the same rather troublesome task, and says the "Pioneer," the results are not devoid of interests as indicative of the considerable changes which have occurred in the comparatively short period of three-and-a-half years. The most singular feature is the enormous increase in the number of officers who have passed elementary examinations, while the number of those who have passed the more advanced examinations is either stationary or shows a marked falling-off. In the Lower Standard in Pushtu, the figures have risen from 513 to 769, and in the Pushtu Higher Standard from 170 to 362. In Persian, the number who have successfully negotiated the Lower Standard has risen from 536 to 616, while the Higher Standard only contains 192, as compared with 197 names. Altogether 36 languages and 4 dialects of the East are represented in the list, some, of course, including such languages as Amhaica, Angami, Malay, Turki and Uriya, by only one successful candidate. By far the most popular language is Pushtu with a total of 1,208, followed fairly close by Persians with 888. Next in popularity comes Burmese, with 306 successful candidates in all standards, the only other languages with more than a hundred being Punjabi (177), Parvatia (176), and Tamil (104), followed by Baluchi (91), Urdu (67), Marathi, (57), Arabic (38), Hindi (32), Bengali and Sindhi (22 each), all the rest having less than twenty names attached to them.

IN spite of the increased reward for passing the High Proficiency examination in Urdu, the number of successful candidates, remarks a contemporary, has only risen from 48 to 56. In no language has the number of officers who have obtained the Degree of Honour increased. In Persian, it has actually fallen from ten to seven, a striking indication of the decreasing popularity of advanced linguistic studies. One of the most singular features of the lists is the marked aptitude for languages in the members of the medical services as evinced by their success in the more difficult languages and examinations. Of the five officers in the army who have obtained the Degree of Honour in Arabic, two belong to the Indian Medical Service and one to the Royal Army Medical Corps, while in the difficult Madras languages—Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam—Indian Medical Officers almost monopolise the lists. It would be hardly fair to take Sanskrit as an additional instance, as although the only officers with the Degree of Honour and three of the four High Proficiency successful candidates belong to the I. M. S., their names show plainly that they are natives of Lower Bengal. Among the European languages, seven are represented in the list. Of these the lists for French and German are of little interest. In Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish only one officer has passed as an interpreter, while the three officers who have qualified in Italian are obviously of foreign extraction. The Russian lists are the most interesting. No less than 71 officers have qualified as interpreters in Russian, while 39 have passed the lower examination. It is singular to note that no medical officer has passed the interpreter's examination. It is curious also to notice that, with two very marked exceptions, none of the officers who have distinguished themselves in Oriental languages have done anything in European languages. These two exceptions deserve special mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Enriquez, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, has passed in French, qualified as an interpreter in both Italian and Russian, while in India he has passed the High Proficiency in Persian and Urdu, and the Higher Standard in Pushtu. Lieutenant-Colonel Quentin, of the Bombay Army, has only qualified as an interpreter in Russian, but his Oriental record is a very fine one, viz., Degree of Honour in Persian and Urdu and Higher Standard in Arabic and Marathi.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE SAFETY OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, read a despatch giving the Chinese assurance of the safety of the Legations at Peking.

He added, the Government did not credit any statement unless the same was fortified by messages from Sir Claude Macdonald or some British official.

THE RUSSIAN COMMAND IN CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 21.

"The Times" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Kuropatkin, the War Minister, will probably command the Russian Forces in China and presumably all the allied troops.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

AMERICA OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

President McKinley has offered the Chinese Minister at Washington to mediate on certain conditions which, however, have not been published.

A PROPOSAL REGARDING THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Chinese Minister in London has received a telegram from Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, dated 23rd instant, stating that the Generalissimo Q anglu is memorializing the Throne to send the Foreign Ministers under escort to Tientsin hoping that hostilities will then cease.

EUROPEAN TROOPS FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram:—

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is generally understood in military circles here that the War Office authorities do not at present contemplate sending any more European troops from India to China, at any rate not until satisfactory arrangements are completed for replacing those already withdrawn from the country.

MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR OFFERS A HOSPITAL SHIP.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons said that the Maharajah of Gwalior had offered a hospital ship for China, costing twenty lakhs, and the princely offer had been accepted.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN TROOPS FOR TAKU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The 1st Bengal Lancers and head-quarters wing of the 1st Sikhs have left Hongkong for Taku.

INFANTRY BATTALIONS DETAINED AT HONGKONG.

The report that four of the Infantry Battalions, now on their way to China, are to be detained at Hongkong, is now confirmed here officially.

NATIVE FIELD HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

A and B sections of No. 41 Field Hospital have arrived at Poona from Secunderabad on its way to Bombay for China. The Officers in charge were Major Mackey and Captain Tucker, I. M. S. The train was a long one. The native hospital has received orders to stand fast at Poona for 24 hours, or until further orders, before proceeding to the Sassoon Dock. The reason, however, is not known. The staff consisted of four hospital assistants, one storekeeper, and 101 followers. The train was sent back to the rest camp at Ghorpori.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The sailing of the transport Zimania, which it was arranged should leave to-day for China, with the 14th Sikhs, and the "A" and "B" sections, No. 41 Native Field Hospitals, has been deferred till further orders, owing to a case of cholera having occurred amongst the officers of the Regiment at Deolali. The Lawada has left the Merewether Dry Dock and is now lying near "N" shed, where she is receiving coal. She is timed to leave Bombay for Calcutta to-morrow. The Ula sails to-day, for the same port, where both vessels will embark the Cavalry Regiments for conveyance to China. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain D. C. Macintyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, via Newcastle and Brisbane with a general cargo and 399 horses on board. She has entered the Dock, and after landing the horses and discharging her cargo a preliminary survey will be made to-day and the work of fitting her up as a transport will commence. She is timed to sail for China on the 28th instant, with the No. 2 Cooly Corps and "B" Section, No. 54, Native Field Hospital. They will be brought to Bombay in two special trains from Jhansi, arriving at the jetty shed, Prince's Dock at 5-40 and 6 a. m. respectively on the day of embarkation. It has now been arranged by the military authorities to despatch the 2 d Bengal Infantry and the "A" and "B" sections No. 41 Native Field Hospital, in the Transport Zamania to-morrow. The Clive and Dalhousie will convey the 14th Sikhs, the date of sailing will be notified hereafter.

It is understood that the Maharajah of Bhawalpur who has been amongst the numerous Punjab Chiefs who have offered their troops for service in China has now, in view of the non-acceptance of his original proposal, made a further loyal offer of a very practical kind. It is that his Imperial Service Corps should be utilized for garrison purposes in India, thereby setting free more native troops for active service.

A survey party under Major Renny Taylour, R.E., accompanies the China Expeditionary Force.

The bullocks for the siege train in China will leave Calcutta about the 15th August in the *Mombassa* and another transport.

Several miles of light railway, two feet gauge, may possibly be sent to China from India.

The special duty officers recently sent to China have all been ordered to report themselves to the General Officer Commanding at Hongkong.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR BETHLEHEM.

RETIREMENT OF THE BRITISH.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A reconnoitring force encountered the enemy in a strong position near Bethlehem.

Sharp fighting ensued and the British were obliged to retire at dusk, losing one officer and nine men.

MRS. KRUGER LEAVES PRETORIA.

Mrs. Kruger has voluntarily left Pretoria and has arrived at Barberton

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

SUCCESSFUL BOER OPERATIONS.

The railway and telegraph were cut by the Boers on Saturday last to the north of Honing Spruit and a supply train with one hundred Highlanders captured.

A large force of the enemy is moving on Honing Spruit.

The only channel of communication now with Pretoria is via Natal.

BROADWOOD'S FORCE ENGAGED.

General Broadwood engaged a commando of 2,000 Boers and four guns at Palmietfontein on the 19th instant.

President Steyn and both the De Wets were present with the commando. Darkness prevented the pursuit of the enemy.

METHUEN RELIEVES RUSTENBURG.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing yesterday, says that Lord Methuen dispersed the enemy with heavy loss at Olipbant's Nek on Saturday, relieving Rustenberg and joining hands with General Baden-Powell.

A FURTHER CREDIT FOR THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

It is understood that the Commons will be asked to vote a further sum of eleven and a half millions sterling on account of the Transvaal war.

THE PRESS CENSOR RIGOROUS.

THE GLOUCESTER COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires:—

Colonel Humphrey has been appointed to the vacant command in the Gloucestershire Regiment, vice Colonel Wilford killed in action.

The news from the Transvaal is very scanty owing to the rigorous press censorship now being exercised, but the latest intelligence to hand suggests that De Wet has made good his escape, seizing the opportunity to do so when he broke through the British cordon recently.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Colonel Willcocks has returned to Bekwai from Kumasi, having left a fresh garrison there of 150 men.

Kumasi is now provisioned for seven weeks.

Colonel Willcocks found the garrison in the last stage of exhaustion.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

BILL FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

The Commons have read a second time a Bill for creating a Naval Reserve of 15,000 men having twelve years' service.—*Reuter.*

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on 21st instant.

THE DROUGHT IN GUZERAT.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO THE AFFLICTED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The continued absence of rainfall in Guzerat, the circumstances of the people there, and the likelihood that unless there is before long a marked change in the meteorological conditions the suffering in the Northern Division of Bombay is likely to exceed anything that has yet been endured in the present famine have decided his Excellency the Viceroy to proceed without delay to the afflicted districts to confer with the local officers and see with his own eyes the preparations for meeting any emergency that may occur. His Excellency will leave Simla on Monday next, the 30th instant, accompanied only by a very small staff and travel direct to Ahmedabad, intending to spend several days in the inspection of famine relief and other works in that neighbourhood.

CHOLERA.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Lieutenant H. G. F. Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, died yesterday of cholera, at Sangor.

Lieutenant Curris attached to the 14th Sikhs, died of cholera at Deolali to-day.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sueue Grant, R. E., Commanding Madras Sappers, is granted one year's leave to proceed home.

Colonel Cresswell, R. E., Military Works, Meerut, retires with effect from the 12th proximo.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant, and is expected in Bombay on 30th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	100
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 3-46
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Two more matches were played this afternoon on the Poona polo ground before a large gathering of spectators. The first match was played between the 20th Hussars and Government House team. Captain Goring, Messrs. Gibbs, Percy Smith and Cawley represented the Hussars and Captains Wood Greville, Greig and Pollard the Government House team.

First Chukker.—After crossing sticks Greig got away followed by Pollard, and scored the first goal; the Hussars were not long in retaliating, Goring equalizing matters very neatly. Percy Smith came down just as the chukker closed. Score: one goal all. Time, 6mins. and 10secs.

Second Chukker.—Some centre play was witnessed for some time but Wood managed to score a second goal. The Government House team next took the offensive and carried the ball by successive turns to the Hussars' goal and notched a subsidiary. Score Government House 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to the Hussars 1 goal.

Third Chukker.—The Hussars with some neat combined play were able to place the opposite goal in considerable jeopardy, but all their attempts to keep the scrimmage in front of the goal were gallantly defended but Percy Smith in time drawing out hit a subsidiary. Score: Government House 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to the Hussars 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—The Hussars made a gallant effort to score a goal but the ball went wide. Some good individual play next followed. The Government House team finding the course clear scored a subsidiary. After some play the Hussars were well in and had just missed scoring when the bell sounded.

Fifth Chukker.—Play was even and neither party was able to score a goal.

The game ended in favour of the Government House team by 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 20th Hussars 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

In the second match between the Royal Scots and the Poona Horse Captain Davis, Messrs. Drysdale, Ravencroft, and Leggatt played for the former and Duffedar J. Sing, Risaldar Mubiag, Messrs. Molloy and McConaghy for the latter.

First Chukker.—Mulsing got possession of the ball and drove in but missed. The Scots brought the ball back and Drysdale hit a goal. Change of sides witnessed smart play and Molloy coming into possession of the ball drove well in but was deprived of a goal by Davis, McConaghy coming behind scored a subsidiary. Score: Royal Scots 1 goal to Poona Horse, 1 subsidiary.

Second Chukker.—Two more subsidiaries were added by the Royal Scots.

Third Chukker.—The game was fast and interesting. Neither side could claim much advantage. A cross was given against McConaghy whilst the Scots were pressing the opponents' goal. The penalty was turned to good account by Drysdale scoring a goal. Poona Horse soon retaliated, Mulsing with a fine drive notching. The same player scored a subsidiary a little after. Score: Scots 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Poona Horse 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries.

Fourth Chukker.—Jaysing got possession of the ball but was soon deprived. Off-side was soon after given against Leggatt, and Molloy passed the ball between the flags. Score: 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries all.

In the Fifth Chukker nothing was scored.

An extra Chukker was played which was a fast one, the Poona Horse repeatedly pressing their opponents and McConaghy eventually scored a goal. The Poona Horse won by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries, to Scots 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 14th instant there was rain in all the British districts of the Presidency proper and in all Native States except Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Mudhol. The fall was heavy in the Konkan generally, in two talukas of Nasik, one of Belgaum, in Dharampor, Bansda and parts of Kolhapur territory; good or moderate throughout Khandesh, over the greater part of Surat, Ahmednagar and Nasik, in six talukas of Poona, five of Belgaum, three of Sholapur, one of Broach, parts of Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Cambay, and in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country Native States generally. Sufficient rain to induce sowing has also fallen in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals, but unless more falls soon the seedlings will not live. Since the end of the week good or moderate rain has been reported from three talukas of Bijapur and Ahmednagar, two of Kaira and Nasik and one of Khandesh, Poona and Dharwar. The total rainfall has been generally sufficient for the present throughout the Deccan and Karnatak, except in a few talukas. In Gujarat the situation is becoming intensely grave. Only the Surat District (except Olpad Taluka) and one taluka of Broach have had enough rain. The latter district, however, depends for food mainly on rabi crops, its principal kharif crop being cotton. In the three Northern Guzerat Districts, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals, where the cultivation is mainly kharif, there has been sufficient rain for sowing in a few places only and continued drought has caused further loss of cattle and checked their importation. Though the time for extensive kharif cultivation is greatly curtailed, good rain within the next two or three weeks may yet improve the situation, as bajri can be sown till the end of July and jowari and cotton till the middle of August. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and the Panch Mahals; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	week under report.
Workers	9,54,153	9,83,919
Dependants	2,11,849	2,09,541
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages...	3,11,002	3,36,949

The numbers on relief works have increased considerably in the three Northern Gujarat districts and slightly in Broach and Surat, while in the Deccan districts they have decreased, except in Khandesh, which shows an increase of nearly 11,000. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except Thana and Satara, which shows slight decreases. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improvement to the Vastrapur Tank.

Kaira.—Deepening the Alarsa Tank; deepening the Patil Tank at Mahudha.

Broach.—Embanking the Jambusar-Tankaria Road Sholapur.—Sholapur-Akalkot Road.

Besides these large works, five small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira and four in Nasik. The commencement of the Hasanali Wah project in Sind as a relief work has been authorised in place of the Bhatti Bund work, which had to be closed on account of a virulent outbreak of cholera.

3. A poor-house has been opened in the Dangs. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs.
20,000 for small works in Kaira.
10,000 for small works in Ahmedabad.
5,000 for small works in Nasik.
15,000 for small works in Thar and Parkar.
15,000 for poor-houses in Sholapur.
17,000 for poor-houses in Poona.
1,000 for poor-houses in Kaira.
70,000 for kitchens in Poona.
12,000 for kitchens in Kaira.
1,40,000 for gratuitous village relief in Poona.
1,25,000 for gratuitous village relief in Kaira.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a match this evening on the Oval commencing 5·20 p. m., between the Bombay Gymkhana and R. A. The following will represent the the Gymkhana; goal—Scott; backs—Gillum and Ross; half-back Moore—Sheepshanks and Brombly; forwards—Marshall, Reid, Powell, Francis and Ker.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

CHINA AND THE MANCHESTER TRADE.

WHEAT AND COTTON PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

NEVER more than at the present time was coal "the material energy of a country, the universal aid, the factor in everything we do." In fact when particularly puffed up with material well-being, a nation need only ask itself "What is our coal production?" to realise that there is not much to boast of, after all, in national prosperity. Coal production is chiefly in the hands of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany, for although they possess but about 10 per cent. of the world's total population, they have produced about 83 per cent. of the mineral fuel, while the remaining 90 per cent. of the world's inhabitants have produced only about 17 per cent. of the world's coal. Belgium, too, it must be remembered, accounts for far more than its fair proportion *per capita* of this 17 per cent. While the continual coal output of the United Kingdom, United States, and Germany has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has considerably changed. In 1863 we produced three times as much coal as either America or Germany. By 1875 the output of the United Kingdom was still considerably greater than the combind output of the two countries referred to, but the next half-decennial period witnessed a remarkable increase in the American production and a correspondingly *relative* decrease in our own. This course was maintained until, in 1896, our output was only 34 per cent., that of the United States 30 per cent, and that of Germany 19 per cent. of the world's total output. While, therefore, our coal production is increasing rapidly, we are not by any means retaining our relative position. In 30 years (1868-1897) the proportional increase has been 96·4 per cent. for the United Kingdom, as compared with 266·1 per cent for Germany, and 532·3 per cent. for the United States. The reader will see what a simple explanation this affords of the rise of our great industrial rivals, an explanation far more to the point than reflections on the apathy of the modern British trader. Coals are trumps, and we have no longer all the best cards in our hands.

The crisis in China of course causes much anxiety to those business houses in Manchester who have dealings with the Chinese. Buying for the China market has been practically stopped, and in some cases the shipment of goods bought before the disturbances assumed such a serious aspect has been suspended. Merchants have still considerable quantities of goods to receive under contracts already entered into, and are taking delivery except when these deliveries are behind time. It is only reasonable to expect that advantage will be taken of breaches of contract which under happier circumstances might pass unnoticed. The latest reports from Shanghai, from which place the greater part of our exports is distributed, state that the market is quiet, but that buying has not been entirely suspended, and that prices have not as yet undergone much change. In many places the Chinese merchants are as anxious as ourselves to keep up trade, but they are likely to be overborne by the great heat of feeling against everything foreign that is producing such terrible results in the Chinese Empire. The outlook for the future of our trade is accordingly gloomy. There is so much uncertainty as to the duration and issue of the conflict that merchants cannot possibly determine exactly what to do. The importance of our trade with China cannot well be overestimated. It is shown by the Board of Trade returns of British exports to the great Empire of the Far East. The total value of exported manufactures from this country to Shanghai—the distributing centre for North and Central China—and the British colony of Hong-Kong, which serves the South of China, last year was £9,725,030. Of this sum it is safe to say that no less than five and a half to six millions sterling represent goods sent from Manchester. What Manchester sends chiefly are cotton piece goods—grey, bleached, printed, dyed, and fancy. Cotton manufacturing machinery is too, a considerable item, and amounted in value last year to about £200,000. What makes the case more regrettable is the fact that our trade has been steadily increasing, and that last year was a record year. The returns for the last five or six years show that in 1894 the total exports were valued at £6,263,779; in 1895 the amount went up to £7,167,459; a year later the figures stood at £8,540,543; then there was a drop in 1897 to £7,117,896, but in the following year the value was £7,264,886, while last year the figures came to the great sum of £9,725,030. It should be stated that although matters are at present in such a bad condition, while the future is so uncertain, China merchants are not disposed, with the information at present before them, to take an entirely hopeless view of the situation.

In their circular dated New York, June 27, Messrs Hubbard Brothers and Co. report on the American cotton position as follows:—"Heavy rains throughout the Mississippi Valley during the week, especially in the State of Mississippi, have been the cause of the great activity and the sharp advance in prices. From this territory, together with portions of Alabama, a continuous stream of complaints has been received, serious enough in their nature to thoroughly alarm the trade and lead to an outbreak of buying for both accounts seldom witnessed in so short a time. The extent of the damage will be fully discovered only after the weather clears and its effect upon the plant is fully determined, but at this time the fears of the trade as to ultimate results have undoubtedly changed its attitude towards the market. With the exception of the covering of some large Western short accounts, the outside public has not participated in the advance, do the general recession in business has not been conducive to an active speculation. At this season of the year the trade is aware that it is approaching the critical period for the crop, and its interests are likely to be confined to the smallest proportions, especially with the experience of last season fresh in mind. This attitude gives the market sharp fluctuations, making the execution of orders difficult and unsatisfactory to either principal or broker. As the trade is now as bullish regarding the growing crop as it was bearish last week, the natural tendency is to seek for all the bad accounts which can be found. When rain is falling this is not difficult, though the test is to be made when clear weather permits a careful examination to be made. That damage has been done is undoubtedly true. In the Mississippi Valley the only question is to what extent, and that cannot now be determined. The market, however, will be controlled by the question of further rains in the districts which have received the recent heavy downfall. With the market depending upon the weather for its controlling factor, the seriousness of the Chinese question had been completely lost sight of, though it must become a problem the importance of which to trade can scarcely be overestimated."

With reference to the American wheat market and the crop prospects, certainly one of the most interesting questions for several reasons at the present time, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report in their "Chicago Market Letter" as follows:—"The drought in the North-West has been relieved only by a few scattered showers, and its effects are unprecedented. From present indications the surplus of the North-West will be extremely small. Most of the reports would indicate almost nothing. Harvesting is progressing favourably in the South-West, and a large and early movement of wheat from that quarter is looked for. There is, however, a probability of an equally large demand. Foreign demand, if any, must be supported from that quarter, and millers in the States east of the Mississippi are preparing to supply their wants therefrom. Speculative trading has been and continues very large and general. The North-West has naturally been the most conspicuous buyer. Receipts at primary markets have fallen away below last year. Shipping demand has not kept pace with the advance. Liquidation the past few days has been heavy. Visible supply increased 1,348,000, last year 322,000. World's visible increase 1,400,000, the same as a year ago."

The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, London, agents of the Barnato group of mines, announce the receipt of the following report from Mr. R. Pizzighelli, their mine superintendent at Johannesburg:—"The mines generally are in fairly good condition. The New Primrose and Glencairn Main Reef are the only two where pumping operations are being carried on. New Primrose: This mine is perfectly dry, and so far there is no damage done to its underground workings or machinery on the surface. Everything is kept in good order and condition, so that when peace is once established mining operations should be started at once. Glencairn Main Reef: This mine which is pumping, is void of water above the second level of the Glenluce shaft and the eight level in the Glencairn. Rietfontein Estate and Rietfontein A: As far as I have been able to descend there are no signs of damage to the underground workings of these mines. On the surface, buildings, headger, machinery, &c., are kept in good order. Vats are being kept full, and everything done to protect the properties. New Croesus: Both shafts are in good condition, and as far as I have been able to descend the mine, looks all right. Buildings are in good condition, and the machinery, &c., is being kept clean. Vats are also full and everything is in good condition.

The complete volume of the Agricultural Returns for 1899, by Major Craigie, which has recently been published, shows that last year there was by no means the short harvest that has been generally thought. Taking 100 as representing an average crop, we find that for 1899 the wheat crop is represented by 110, barley by 103, oats by 100, potatoes by 94, turnips and swedes by 69, clover hay by 97, and hay from permanent pasture by 103. Thus wheat and barley were over average crops, oats and grass hay average ones; and clover hay, potatoes, and turnips and swedes more or less under average. The total production of wheat in Great Britain, however, was less by nearly a million quarters than in 1898, the estimated aggregate being 8,191,000 quarters, though this was still considerably more than in any year since 1891, except 1898. The average yield was 32·75 bushels per acre, nearly three bushels above the decennial mean. The dark side of the picture is seen when we turn to the prices realised. The bumper harvest of 1898 sold at 34s. per quarter, the average for 1899 was only 25s. 8d., which, except for 1894 and 1895, is absolutely the lowest annual average during the 129 years for which returns are available. Major Craigie records that the quantity of butter imported in 1899 reached the gigantic total of 3,389,951 cwt. at a value of £17,213,516, or more than 100s. a cwt. In Lincolnshire, but recently, farmers were finding it difficult to get sixpence a pound, the price of Copenhagen butter being then from 94s. to 100s. per cwt. For the first time the value of imported eggs has risen beyond £5,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent. over last year. Poultry, rabbits, and game cost us £1,423,949. The aggregate import of fresh beef and mutton was 362,000 tons. Our imports of raw fruit has risen from 11 1 2 millions of bushels in 1889 to 19 millions in 1899, though some of this increase is of course in fruit that could not be grown in this country. At the same time the above figures show that it is high time there was a thorough reorganisation of our system, or want of system. What we need is combination between our agriculturists. Central factories must take the place of private churns, and so through the whole system. But the Government must move in the matter. Agriculture is too big an industry and too vital to the welfare of the people of these islands to be longer neglected. We want sweeping measures and a bold, fearless Minister of Agriculture to put our people on terms of equality with their rivals.

The visible supply of copper in England and France at the end of June, with the quantities advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, according to Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co.'s statistical circular, was 29,263 tons as against 29,313 tons on June 15 and 29,204 tons on May 31. The price shows a further light decline, G.M.B.'s and standard copper being quoted £71. 15s., as against £72. 7s. 6d. on June 15 and £73. 5s. on May 31. The new supplies from North America which promised during the first half of the month to beat the record, have not quite done that; the total from that quarter is 17,886 tons, and this was beaten in April during which month 18,289 tons of American copper were received on this side the Atlantic. But, with the exception mentioned, the June supplies from North America were far ahead of the record for any previous month. The supplies from all other sources were moderate as compared with recent months, but the total from all sources, 26,870 tons, has only been beaten, or even equalled, in any previous month by the April total. The deliveries during June, 25,835 tons, surpassed the figures for any previous month except December last, for which deliveries of 26,293 tons were recorded. On the whole, it may be said that the demand for copper on this side of the Atlantic tends to increase rather than to slacken, and it is quite evident that users are becoming more and more dependent on the North American supply.

BOMBAY BRANCH R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday last, Mr. James MacDonald one of the vice-presidents in the chair. There were also present:—Professor M. Macmillan, Mr. K. R. Cama, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Rev. R. Macomish, Messrs. A. M. T. Jackon, J. J. Modi, K. G. Desai, Camrudin Amiruddin, Murarjee Gouldas and Dr. D. MacDonald. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James MacDonald proposed the following resolution with reference to the late Dr. J. G. Da Cunha:—

"That the Society places on record its sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of its joint honorary secretary, and one of the vice-presidents, Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha and its testimony to the interest he took in its affairs and to his services in connection with Indian Numismatics.

"That a letter enclosing a copy of the Society's resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Da Cunha and her family with an expression of sympathy with them."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama and carried.

Mr. K. B. Pathak then read a paper on the Jain poem called "Raghava Pandaviya: a Reply to Professor Max Muller."

The following is an abstract of the paper:—Professor Max Muller, in his letter prefixed to the English Translation of Itseng's Record of Buddhist practices in the West, attributes to the writer of the paper a statement which requires correction. After stating that Vamana, the author of the Kavyalankar Sutras, quotes the Raghava Pandaviya of Kaviraja, the professor proceeds to say "Pathak in the Indian Antiquary 1883, p. 20, tries to ascribe the poem to Arya Sarutakirti Shaka, 1045." This statement is obviously due to the learned professor's ignorance of the fact that there are two Sanskrit poems, called Raghava Pandaviya. The one that the professor speaks of is the Brahmanical work of that name, composed by Kaviraja, a contemporary of King Kamdeva of the Kadamba dynasty who reigned at Jayantipur or Banavasi, in North Kanara. The other which forms the subject of the writer's paper in the Indian Antiquary is the work of the well-known Digambar Jaina author, Dhananjaya. It was the Jaina poem referred to in the paper on the Tirdol Inscription and the views expressed in it concerning the dates and the authorship of the Jain work have since received confirmation from facts which have recently come to light.

The inscription at Tirdol mentions Shrutakirtitraividya in Shaka 1045 but is silent as regards his authorship of the Raghava Pandaviya.

Abhinava Pampa ascribes the poem to Shrutakirti traividya in Shaka 1070.

The Shravana Belgola Inscription (No. 40, Shaka 1085) contains verses from Abhinava Pampa, ascribing the poem to Shrutakirti traividya and is identifies the latter with the ascetic of that name mentioned in the Tirdol Inscription.

From these facts it can be safely concluded that Shrutakirti's work had not been composed in Shaka 1045 but that between Shaka 1070 and 1085 it was regarded as a well known poem. It is also interesting to note that Pampa refers to it as "the wonder of the learned, by which Shrutakirti had achieved a brilliant reputation" and that only one Jain poem was known, called Raghava Pandaviya, which was praised by every body. Again in Vikrama Samvat 1197 or Shaka 1062 Tardhamana, the author of the Gunaratnamahodadhi and a distinguished Jain scholar frequently quotes the Raghava Pandaviya of Dhananjava. This must be identical with the work of Shrutakirti who lived in Shaka 1045. It is not likely that two Sanskrit poems bearing the same title and having a double meaning, could have been produced by two Jain writers of the Digambara sect in the short interval between Shaka 1045 and 1062. If such had been the case Shrutakirti's work would have ceased to be the wonder of the learned in Shaka 1070. It is therefore clear that Dhananjaya was another name of Shrutakirti and that the composition of the work must be placed between Shaka 1045 and 1062. Dhananjaya was a distinguished Jain author of the Digambar sect and mentions Akalankadeva and Pujyapada as his predecessors. These observations will, it is hoped, convince Prof. Max Muller that the Jain Raghava Pandaviya also called DvisandhanaKavya is the work of Dhananjaya who was also known to his contemporaries by the name of Shrutakirtitraividya, that it was composed between Shaka 1045 and 1062 and that it is different from the poem ascribed to Kaviraja.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson made remarks on the paper and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pathak for the paper he had read. This was seconded by Professor Macmillan and carried.

CASTE QUESTIONS AMONG THE BHATTIAS.

RECEPTION OF BARRISTERS FROM OVER SEA.

THE Bhattia community of Bombay is at present divided over the discussion of several caste questions. The most interesting of them is one concerning the reception by the community of persons who have become out-caste, by having taken a voyage across the "Kala-pani" to Europe. Fifteen years ago a similar question arose among the Bhattias and on that occasion the men who travelled to Europe were ex-communicated. Since then there has arisen among the Bhattias a reform party who are anxious that the benefits of education in Europe should not be debarred to members of the community except at the cost of the religious and communal ban. But the conservative and orthodox Bhattias have a very strong feeling that the out-caste shall remain out-caste and no expiation shall absolve him who crosses the black water and dallies with the flesh-pots of Europe or looks upon the wine when it is red. The present discussion of the question has arisen owing to the return of two members of the community, who three years ago proceeded to England to study for the Bar. They have successfully passed their examinations and yesterday evening arrived in Bombay by the s. s. Yarra, of the Messageries Maritimes Company. The vessel was expected to reach the Port about noon and at that time a large number of the advanced section of the Bhattia community had gathered at the Victoria Dock to welcome the two gentlemen. The Yarra, however, did not drop anchor in the harbour until about half-past five in the evening.

In the meantime a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" tried to gather some opinions from various members of the community as to the possible result of the caste crisis. With the exception, however, of the younger bloods, there was a general chariness in regard to forecasts of what might or might not happen. Even the leaders of the Reform Party display a cautious, and possibly diplomatic, regard for the views of the other parties to the dispute. The division of opinion on the subject extends to the Shettias who are the leading members of the community and form a managing committee, who appear to claim the right to pronounce upon these questions of admission to caste. On the other hand, it is contended that such right is legally vested only in the whole community. There are members of the Reform Party among the Shettia element and these favour the re-admission into the caste of their fellows who may go to Europe, provided they perform a ceremony of penance and purification. "If the gentlemen who have returned from Europe are willing to do that," said one leading Bhattia merchant, "it is nonsense to talk about ex-communication. But nothing can be settled for two or three days. If they are re-admitted it will make the way clear for other members of the community to proceed to Europe for education, and there are plenty who will then go." This merchant, though favouring the Reformers, was not a fighter and prefers to let the dispute settle itself. There are, however, bold spirits among the younger members of the community who, with all the infallibility of youth, question the authority of orthodoxy.

Said one young man who wore spectacles and the air of an earnest reformer "All this superstition is nonsense. Once you get English education it all goes. I admit that English education has sometimes the effect of making one less strict in his religion. But after a time if we find there are evil things in English education we will reject them. Fifteen years ago two members of our community went to England but they adopted all the vices and none of the virtues of Englishmen. We do not eat flesh and do not take wine and it is said that it is not possible to preserve caste in England. But we have heard that the men who now return have followed the principles of their religion. It is not so much merely a question of crossing the "kala-pani." Our people have gone to Africa and not lost caste, but the orthodox party saw that it is impossible to keep caste in Europe."

"Then supposing these gentlemen are not re-admitted into the caste does that mean that nobody will hold communication with them?—"No, who cares? It is not now as it was years ago. Formerly it would not have been considered right of me to speak to you. If you touched me it would have been pollution. But; have a cigarette. Don't stand on ceremony! Among our people leather is considered impure and when I go home I take off my shoes and have a bath."

Then the young man waxed eloquent against the Shettias and their inconsistencies. "There are instances," he said, "of the children of Bhattias who married Mahomedans, being admitted into caste. We take water from Mahomedan "Bhistis, and yet according to strict caste principles that is wrong."

The young and ardent reformer was one of a party of Bhattias who stood waiting on the Ballard Pier for the appearance of the expected gentlemen. The delay in the arrival of the steamer had caused some disorganization of the arrangements for the reception of the travellers. It was stated that there was a large gathering at the Victoria Dock and the want of definite knowledge as to where the new arrivals would land caused a few to doubt the success of the prepared demonstration. Several boats came off from the steamer but the Bhattia voyagers were not among the passengers who came to the pier. Finally, word came that they had gone off to land at the Victoria Dock.

On arrival there several hundreds of the Bhattia community had assembled, all to testify by their presence their support and acceptance of the two gentlemen as caste-fellows. There was a large number of carriages and the gathering included many leading members of the community. The individuals about whom the whole question has arisen are Mr. Lakmidas Rajjee and Mr. Kalianjee Morarjee, both highly intelligent gentlemen whom any community might legitimately feel proud to include among its members. They went to England three years ago at the instance of the Reform party to qualify as barristers and as such they have returned. On landing they were received by their friends and supporters with great enthusiasm. Speeches of welcome were made in which they were congratulated on their safe return and on the fact that they were the first barristers of the Bhattia community. Mr. Kalianjee who is the younger of the two, returned thanks and expressed himself highly gratified at the fact that the gathering to receive them was larger than the one which witnessed their departure three years ago. Mr. Lakmidas and Mr. Kalianjee were then garlanded and drove off amid cheers, the other carriages forming a long procession behind.

In a few hurried remarks with Mr. Kalianji it was gathered that he doubted whether the voyage to Europe did involve a breach of caste. "It is not a new thing," he added presumably referring to the crossing of the "kala-pani." "Our people have traded and travelled to Africa and Arabia for 150 years."

"Then the question has not been previously decided?" "No," said both gentlemen. And Mr. Kalianji added, "You see all these people are in our favour. It rests with them."

"Supposing some ceremony is necessary to regain caste, would there be any personal objection to that?

"He cannot say," interposed a leading member of the community. "The matter is not decided. It is not certain that any ceremony will be necessary. It will be settled in a few days."

Then the procession drove off.

There is another question agitating the community and it has reference to marriage. A number of the Bombay Bhattias have married Hardwar girls, whom the orthodox Shettias contend are not the same caste as themselves. The unorthodox, who in this case have considered such material facts as bride prices and marriage expenses, contend that the Hardwar maidens belong to the same stock as themselves. The weight of opinion was so strongly in favour of this view that a commission was appointed to inquire into the caste of the Hardwar young women. But the commission has not yet started upon its inquiry, and there is to be a meeting shortly to reconsider this vital question.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Mr. Badrudin Tyebji being called to the chair.

FACULTY OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Mr. F. L. Sprott, C. E., be appointed to the Faculty of Civil Engineering.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

A SCHOLARSHIP FOR KHOJA STUDENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 6,000, in three-and-a-half per cent. Government paper, from the honorary secretaries to the Committee of the Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial Fund, for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of the late Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following among other regulations be adopted for awarding the scholarship:—A scholarship, to be called "The Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial Scholarship," of the value of the annual income of the fund (subject to a 5 per cent. deduction, and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Khoja Mahomedan candidates, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognised college or institution. If, however, the candidate has obtained the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Previous Examination, the scholarship shall be awarded to the next best Khoja Mahomedan candidate.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE TELANG GOLD MEDAL.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Regulation I of the Regulations relating to the Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal (p. 407 of the Calendar for 1899-1900) be "left out" and the following "inserted" in its place:—"A gold medal, to be called "The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal," shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the examination for the Degree of M.A. in the first or second class, with the highest number of marks in history or philosophy. The medal shall be assigned alternately to the examinations in these two branches, provided that when there is no successful candidate in the branch to which the medal is assigned in any given year, the medal, will be awarded to the successful candidate in the other branch. Provided also that in 1900 candidates who appear under the old rules shall be eligible for the medal."

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 3,50,000 from the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, in full satisfaction of the claims of the University under the will of their father, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following among other regulations be adopted for awarding the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships:—(1) Out of the income of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarship Fund, invested upon Government promissory notes of the three-and-a-half per. cent. loan, seven scholarships, to be called "The Sir. Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships," shall be awarded by the Syndicate at the rate of two every year and an additional one every third year, or in accordance with any other arrangement that may appear most suitable to the Syndicate. (2) Each scholarship shall be of the annual value of the interest on Rs. 50,000 invested in Government promissory notes of the 3 1-2 per cent. loan (or on a seventh part of the said invested fund), subject to the 5 per cent. deduction to be mentioned below. (3) The scholarships shall be open to competition by all Hindu graduates of the Bombay University, and shall be tenable for not less than three years. An extension of the period of tenure may be granted at the direction of the Syndicate, provided the whole period does not exceed five years, and if any extension be so granted the Syndicate may vary, as they deem necessary, the provisions of Regulation (1) so far as the same regulates the periodical award of the scholarships. (4) Whenever the scholarships are to be awarded a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the "Bombay Government Gazette" (or in the Bombay English dailies). (5) The election shall take place without examination of candidates by the votes of the Syndics. (6) The scholarships shall be payable half-yearly in advance from the day of the scholars' leaving India. (7) The conditions of tenure are that the scholars must leave Bombay and proceed to England within two months after their election and reside there for the purpose of receiving technical education; and that they shall report twice a year to the Syndicate as to the mode in which their time has been spent. (8) Any violation of the above conditions shall ipso facto cause the scholarship to be foreited; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his scholarship any one who may have been elected.

Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the proposition.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad moved the following amendments: (a) That in Regulation 7 the following words be added at the end:—"Or if he is already in England, from the date of his election;" and (b) That in Regulation 8, after the word 'scholars,' the following words be added:—"Unless they are already in England."

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendments,

The proposition as amended by the amendments was carried.

POINTS OF LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act I of 1877, as well as under the Mamlatdar's Act III of 1876, Bombay, a person who, whatever his title, being in possession of immovable property is ousted therefrom otherwise than in due course of law may, by a suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession of the property. Neither of these Acts debars a person from seeking in the civil court to establish his title to such property and recovering possession thereof, provided that the suit is brought within the statutory period.

A person who is dispossessed of his immovable property can, therefore, recover possession by instituting a suit either under the Mamlatdar's Act or under the Specific Relief Act.

Ever since the passing of these Acts it was generally understood that a person whose claim had been heard and determined by the Mamlatdar was debarred from bringing another suit on the same cause of action in the civil court under the Specific Relief Act and this belief was impliedly confirmed by the ruling of the Bombay High Court—I. L. R. B. 6-477— where it was held that a person whose claim had been rejected by the Mamlatdars was precluded from bringing another suit under Section 9 of the Relief Act as the question in the suit had become res judicata within the meaning of Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure Act XIV of 1882.

It has, however, been recently ruled (I. L. R. B. 24-257), by the same court that a plaintiff who fails in the Mamlatdar's court could bring a second suit on the same cause of action in the civil court under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act holding (and I believe very rightly) that the decision of the Mamlatdar was not res judicata within the meaning of Section 13 of the Civil Code.

It follows, therefore, that an unsuccessful plaintiff can now legally bring not less than three successive suits on the same cause of action in three different courts against the same defendant. One in the Mamlatdar's court, another in the civil court under Section 9 of the Relief Act, and a third a regular suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, either simply to try his fortune by litigation or to harass the defendant by putting him to needless trouble and expense.

It is undoubtedly easy to conceive of cases in which such a law will operate most injuriously to the interests of the people when, perhaps, the Legislature never intended that it should so operate when enacting it. As I am told that the Mamlatdar's Act is shortly to be amended I think it unnecessary to pursue this subject at any great length, but I earnestly hope that the Legislature will deem it necessary to place it on a satisfactory footing.

While upon this subject I may be allowed to bring to the notice of the Legislature that the Mamlatdar's Act makes no provision for the substitution of names of heirs in case of the death of one of the parties to a suit. Accordingly where a possessory suit was filed in a Mamlatdar's court by two persons and one of them died pending the suit it was held by the Bombay High Court (17 Bom. 645) that the right to sue did not survive to the surviving plaintiff alone and that the Mamlatdar had no alternative but to dismiss the suit. I hope due provision will be made in the Bill about to be introduced into the Council for amending the Act, to meet this difficulty.—Yours, &c.,

July 17. P. R. DESAI.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farring on Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	2	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	4	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	2	1	71
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	16
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	25
Total	17	16	237
Total plague deaths to date	78,875	61,618	
Same date last year	7	15	85
Cholera	59	47	
Small-pox	0	0	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,524 as against 1,219 during the previous week. Out of the total number 81 died from plague, 327 from cholera, and 5 from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 60,239 and 5 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 57, while that of plague recorded was 68.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of subscriptions received and paid to the credit of the Fund into the Bank of Bombay up to 30th June, 1900		21,708 6 0
Deduct Disbursements as per former published accounts		13,295 13 9
Balance		8,412 8 3
The following amounts have been distributed during the year 30th June, 1900, in affording relief to Widows, Children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the Plague Epidemic:		
Through Rev. Father A Bruder S. J., St Anne's Church, Mazagon	100 0 0	
Through Lady Superiors, St Joseph Foundling Home, Mazagon	100 0 0	
Through Dr. D A D'Monte, Vice President, Bandra Municipality	57 8 0	
Amount paid to various persons through the Health Department Office	172 10 0	
Allowance to a Clerk, July to December, 1899	120 0 0	
Incidental expenses	1 15 0	
		552 1 0
Balance on 30th June 1900		7,860 7 3
In the hands of Dr D A D'Monte for future disbursements to be subsequently accounted for	64 0 0	
In the Health Department Office	102 15 3	
Balance in Bank of Bombay	7,693 8 0	
	Rs. 7,860 7 3	

W. L. HARVEY, Chairman,
J. LEASK, Actg. Health Officer.

Bombay 23rd July 1900.

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th July to 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th July show the total number of plague patients to be 1,147, contacts 10 and evicts 19.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th July, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th July:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	74	22	...	24	13	59
Relapsing Fever	111	36	...	39	11	100
Observation	56	54	20	24	9	57
Contacts	30	11	...	9	...	32
Evicts	2	..	..	...	..	2
Small-pox	6	...	..	1	...	5
Cholera	18	39	..	5	27	25

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 13th July were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	82	54
Districts.		
Thana	15	7
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	10	9
Political Agencies.		
Kanara	0	1
Kathiawar	1	1
Total	116	75
Week ending 6th July	117	75
Total to date	395,253	310,185

Karachi, Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Punch Mahals, Kaira, Baoach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kolhapur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Savanur, have been free during the week.

THE LOCKHART MEMORIAL.

IT is proposed to erect a memorial to his Excellency General Sir William S. A. Lockhart, G. C. B, K. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India, in some place to be hereafter decided on and a circular has been sent out intimating the fact. The nature of the memorial will depend on the amount of the subscriptions realised, and on the general feeling expressed by subscribers. The following proposals have been made:—(i). A bronze statue to be erected either at Rawal Pindi or Kohat. The respective claims of these places being:—Rawal Pindi.—As the Head Quarters of the Punjab Army with which he was so intimately associated. Kohat.—As the starting point of three of the five expeditions of which he held Chief Command, viz., 1st and 2nd Miranzai Expeditions and the Tirah Campaign. (ii). An Obelisk, with an inscription, to be erected at or near Rawal Pindi, on some suitable and commanding spot with a drinking fountain and garden. Rawal Pindi or its vicinity is suggested as being a central place in the Punjab where a very large proportion of soldiers of all classes, including trans-frontier men, would see the memorial. (iii). Medals for shooting, &c. (iv). A stained glass window in the Simla Church. Subscriptions are invited from all ranks of the Army in India and from all who have served under or been officially associated with Sir William Lockhart, as well as from his many friends and admirers at home and abroad. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of 2 guineas at home or Rs. 32 in India, but any smaller sums will be gladly received. The Alliance Bank of Simla (or any of its branches) and Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions in India, and Messrs. H. S. King and Company, 45, Pall Mall, London, have been asked if they will be agents for the fund at home. Subscriptions may be paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Simla, or any of that Bank's branches, also to Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay to be credited to the "Lokhart Memorial." Any further proposal regarding the site or form of Memorial, should be sent to one of the Honorary Secretaries. The following officers have consented to form a Committee under the patronage of his Excellency the Viceroy of India: The President of the Committee is his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Members, the Hon'ble the Military Member of Council, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces in the Punjab Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the General Secretary is Colonel A. R. Martin, Deputy Adjutant General in India, and the Secretaries for Commands:—Punjab—Lieut.-Col. M. H. S. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Edwardesabad; Bengal—Brigdr.-Genl. St. J. M. Fancourt, Commanding Rohilkhand District; Madras—Major Western, A. M. S; Bombay—Major H. E. Stanton, D. S. O., A. M. S.

INDIAN Railway earnings in the first quarter of the present year have been over eighty lakhs larger than in the corresponding period of 1899. This is in spite of the fact that the earnings of the North-Western Railway have fallen off by 25 lakhs owing to famine. The figures are now made up for period 1st of April to 7th July current. They show that the East Indian Railway is ahead by twenty lakhs, the Bengal Nagpur Railway by twelve lakhs, the Indian Midland by ten lakhs, the Rajputana Malva Railway by 23 lakhs, the Burma Railway by five lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway by five lakhs, and the Madras Railway by three lakhs.

THE PALITANA MURDER.

The trial of a Hindoo cultivator, named Premji Daya, who was arrested on a charge of having murdered Mr. Manshanker Ganeshji, Kumar Samatsingji's Agent, took place in the Sessions Court of Palitana. This case has excited considerable interest in Kathiawar, as it was alleged that the deceased was murdered as he was collecting evidence in a matter of vital importance to Kumar Samatsingji of Palitana. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

Witness No. 4, Abhram Alad, deposed that he was a watchman under Kumar Samatsingji. Rupo informed him of Manshanker's death. He was at the Chowra on the night of Manshanker's death. He saw Premji that night. He called out and Premji responded. Then one Naran asked him where he had been at that late hour. He said he had been to see Mega Mochi. He then went to Manshanker's house. He found him dead in his bed. Kanakoli was sent to fetch the police patel. Within quarter of an hour the police patel came. There was a stone under Manshanker's cot. He did not know if Premji had sold any box. The deceased used to give the accused grain. He also looked after his wife and children. When his wife was seized with cholera he had given her some ghee. There was no dispute or enmity between them. Cross-examined, witness said the accused got grain every month. When the supply was ordered to be stopped, no one got the grain. He did not know whether Premji had come to Manshanker for grain after the supply was ordered to be stopped. Premji's sons used to get the grain when others got it. Manshanker did not go to Premji's house when his wife was suffering from cholera. Every one paid up his assessment voluntarily. No pressure was brought on any one. Shavji Panchav said he was the Fouzdar of Gariadhar. He had gone to Pachegam in the morning of the 10th of June last to make inquiries in the murder case. He saw the dead body of Manshanker on a cot in the compound. A *punchnama* was then made. On making inquiries, Anand who slept near the deceased, mentioned the name of Premji. Premji, was arrested. Witnes then reported the matter to the police Superintendent and the F. C. Magistrate. He took in his charge the stone which was lying near the bedstead. Then he got a *puggee* Rane Jama of Gariadhar, to examine the foot-print. The Panch was of opionion that the death of Manshanker was the result of a wound caused by a pointed stone. He sent the dead body for medical examination, and the accused to the Magistrate to have his confession recorded. Premji admitted his guilt to him. From inquiries he made, he learnt that the motive which led the accused to commit this murder was that he did not get anything by way of his share in the wheat crop and that he was stopped from being paid the price of the box which he sold to Khoda Patel. Manshanker stopped the payment. Premji bore no ill-will to Manshanker, but he was cross with him because his share in the crop was assigned to Naran Patel. Cross-examined, the witness said that he found from inquiries that Premji was not supplied with grain and his children were starving. Premji had two sons and three daughters. Nothing came out from his inquiries with regard to Premji's daughters, nor anything with regard to the character of the deceased.

Gopal Bhimo said that he was tilling Kumar Samatingji's land. He learnt of Manskbanker's death, when the *panch* came. He knew the accused. On the night of Manshanker's death witness remembered having gone and sat in the compound. Premji also came there. He began to smoke his "hooka." He asked witness whether the Karbhari (Manshanker) said anything about grain. He said he did not say anyting about it. Once the karbhari sent for the 'khedoots' and told them that if they had bullocks of their own or if they could sow the seeds they might go on with their work; the Durbar would not levy assessment this year but would do so next year. Premji told witness that his share in the crop was assigned to another man. He was given to understand that he would get grain, and he said if he did get it he would pick a quarrel. Witness did not ask him whether he got the grain or not.

Examined by the Court, witness said that he had given evidence in the Lower Court. There he stated that Premji told him that he did not get the grain though he was promised at the time when the assignment was made.

Naran Samat said he was a watchman at Pachegam. He knew the accused. Rupo informed him of Manshanker's death. He had seen Premji coming slowly on the night of Manshanker's death. He was not walking fast. He asked him where he had been. He said he had gone to see Mega Mochi's son who was ill.

Kano Padma said that he was a labourer and lived at Pachegam. He learnt of Manshanker's death when the Fozuldar came. He knew the accused. One Dayal Mangukio lived in the same compound as Manshanker. Witness had gone to see Dayal's son who was ill. Premji also came there. He did not know why Premji had come there.

PRIVATE LABOUR AND FAMINE.

SOME months ago we drew attention to complaints made by railway managers and big contractors as to the effect produced upon the labour supply of the country by the Government relief works opened in famine tracts. It was alleged that unskilled labourers preferred the pittance of Public Works Camps to the wages offered on railways, and in mills, and mines. The Government of India immediately took measures to discover the truth of this allegation, and the results have now been made public. As regards Rajputana, the Berars, and the Punjab, the evidence is clear that there was no serious interference with the supply of labour. It is true that the Manager of the Dandot Colliery reported that "the knowledge that they could get employment on relief works seemed to make the miners fairly independent of the colliery; but, on the other hand, on test works near Khewra when the rates for piece-work were reduced, a number of labourers immediately left for the Salt Mines. Turning to the Central Provinces, there is a conflict of opinion. The Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways could get plenty of labour; whereas one District Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Company reported that he could not get sufficient labourers even at high wages, and that such as did come left if fault were found with them. He attributed his difficulties to the relief works. Another district engineer, however, on the same line had no complaint to make. The fact seems to be that men employed on the hardwork of pumping water demanded much higher wages than usual, and even these were given they stayed on. The G. I. P. and E. I. R. authorities also gave grain compensation, which was not the case on the Bengal-Nagpur line. There was one instance in the Central Provinces where the people certainly resorted to relief works in preference to private employment. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company were paying higher wages than usual, but it was found that their miners were going off to the camps. They preferred in fact to work in the open air to being underground. As soon as this was discovered the miners were turned out of the camps and the position righted itself. In Ajmere-Merwara, at the outset, when the famine works were not completely organised and gratuitous relief was given too lavishly, some of the menial workers on the railway left their employment; but as the camps were afterwards put in good order this practice soon ceased. In the Bombay Presidency the Engineer-in-Chief of the Amalner-Jalgaon Railway could not get sufficient labour, but this was due to the fact that he could not offer work for any length of time; and, as the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, naively puts it:—"It was only natural that people on relief works should be disinclined to leave them for temporary employment." In the Panch Mahals a system of daily payments was instituted on the camps, and this undoubtedly had the effect of drawing labourers from the Anand-Godhra and Godhra-Rutlam Railway lines. The ordinary coolie is perfectly happy if he and his family get their pittance daily on fairly easy terms: they have no thought of the morrow. Taken on the whole, it may be said that the Government of India are absolutely right in their conclusion that no serious interference with the labour supply has occurred. Here and there, undoubtedly, labourers were hard to obtain, but considering the enormous area affected the relief camps did not draw off coolies required by private employers. It seems to be established that during periods of famine higher wages, or compensation for dearness of food-grains must be given if labour is to be kept. This is especially the case when the work to be done is very heavy, such as pumping water: the lighter kind of labour will always have its attractions, especially when adults have been weakened during the first phases of scarcity. The moral is that task-work in relief camps should never be too easy and that the famine-wage must be systematically regulated according to local conditions. This is the policy that is now being generally followed, and it is having the best results.—*Pioneer*.

IT seems extraordinary in these days of civilian rifle clubs that there should be a really great falling-off in the number of entries for the summer meeting of the National Rifle Association. In the Queen's and the St. George's Competition—the most important of the entire series—the decrease, compared with the entries last year, is 429 and 454 respectively. Directly, the war is not responsible for this state of things, though indirectly it is. That is to say, that but few of the usual competitors are at the front. The names of only about a dozen well-known marksmen in the Volunteer companies in South Africa suggest themselves. The Volunteer emergency training of this year, which occupies, at least fourteen consecutive days, is the real reason. Even the so-called "pot-hunter" cannot tear himself away from his business or his calling to do a fortnight's training with his regiment and a fortnight at Bisley as well. So Bisley suffers.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

IT is a significant circumstance that the publication of the first administration report of the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the decision of its members to throw open their meetings to the public should synchronize. We interpret the coincidence as meaning that the period of preparation and the settlement of preliminaries being completed, the Trust are prepared to take into their confidence the people for whose sanitary salvation they have been called into existence. Despite the adverse criticism, which the secrecy of their deliberations evoked in certain quarters, we cannot help thinking that the members of the Trust were wise in adopting the methods of the papal consistory. We have the highest opinion of the public-spiritedness of the citizens of Bombay; but it were worse than idle to assume that in the vast population there is not a section, ever keenly alive to the main chance, and who would have turned to accoun the information obtained by attending the earlier meetings of the Trust for speculative purposes, thereby defeating the great object Lord Sandhurst had in view when launching the scheme. Had the Trust declared their intention of opening up certain congested areas or laying out new grounds before they were in a position to carry their intentions into effect, speculative builders would have snapped at the opportunity of securing sites in the neighbourhood, and would have thus compelled the Trust to abandon their plans entirely, or to execute them at a tremendously enhanced cost. Considering the huge predominance of the property interest in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we have a shrewd suspicion that much of the clamour that originated from that quarter against the secretive methods of the Improvement Trust must be attributed to a certain chagrin for the loss of a chance of profitable gambling in land transactions No! taking one thing with another, we think the Trust have been perfectly right in their policy. Their meetings have hitherto taken the shape of informal committee meetings; the proceedings would have been hampered and their effectiveness impaired by the operation of the ruthless scalpel of the public press. Now when there is a definite shape given to their ends, healthy outside criticism will be invaluable, and as such it is welcomed by the Trust. Such action we consider good proof of their absolute bona fides and a conscientious determination to fulfil their trust loyally.—*Indian Engineering*.

CHINA AND THE INDIAN TEA TRADE

THE "Indian Planter's Gazette" discussing the affairs in China writes:—The probable stoppage of exports of tea from the China ports owing to the war may give rise to a temporary spurt and to a large demand for Indian and Ceylon teas. The probabilities are that such will be the case—and the further probabilities are that if such is the case all gardens will take prompt advantage of the situation and simply let themselves loose and go in for quantity wholesale regardless of quality. Every effort will be put forth by Indian gardens to make up for the present shortage in crop, and to "make hay while the sun shines"—the war, of course, can only last for a short time. But "after the battle" the position will be as bad as ever, if no worse. It is absurd to think that China can be "scotched" in a day. After the war is over, she is bound to "bob up" again as serenely as ever. Our teas will have had the advantage of being introduced into new marts and, perhaps, of taking the place of those of China for a season of necessity as a budli (so to speak) but no more—that's about all. People accustomed to China tea for a generation will naturally revert to their old favourite as soon as it is again procurable. The public taste cannot be converted in the course of a few months. The palate of customers have to be educated to acquire a new taste, and education takes time. So far, therefore, as we can see at present, the only panacea is to curtail output. If this entails loss, so does selling teas at figures below cost price—it is a case of six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. As for the gardens which have no capital at their back, they will simply have to succumb—there is no help for it. It is simply a case of the survival of the fittest.

THE HORROR AT PEKING.

IF the Legations at Peking have escaped destruction then the cause is assuredly not to be found in the foresight shown by the Governments they represent in providing for their security, nor yet in the efforts which have been made to bring them relief. On the contrary, they have been left during the last two years in a situation of great peril, and when the crisis arose the steps taken to aid them were of such a nature that if there is anything in what is called military science, only failure could be the result. It would take us a long way back if we went about to attempt to define the original responsibility for this catastrophe. Some may see the immediate cause in the vague and timid policy of Her Majesty's Government. It is not of the present Cabinet that we speak. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have inherited a situation which some of them have indeed helped to create but for which they are neither jointly nor solely responsible. A few among us see the first beginnings of this present convulsion in the helpless attitude of England at the time of the war which Japan provoked and waged on a mistaken estimate of what was to her own advantage. It was a burglarious attack made for booty, and the policy of Japan deserved to be defined in the stinging terms used by Lord Beaconsfield about the French declaration of war against Germany in 1870. France, he said, had begun hostilities on a pretext which would have been a disgrace to the eighteenth century. As a wide disturbance in the Far East was not to our advantage, we had every justification needed in politics for refusing to let it happen. And we could easily have prevented it by sending the China Squadron into the Straits of Corea with orders to let nothing pass. We stood aside, and allowed Japan to plunder, thereby proving to the Chinese that we were not a friend whose friendship was worth having. As the Government of China was utterly corrupt, we might have taken the course—a little cynical, but business-like—of helping the Japanese to perfom the useful scavenger function discharged in Asia by the conqueror who wipes away the mere rotten remains of worn-out dynasties. We did no such thing. We preferred to play the part of the man who is so much everybody's friend that he stands by, and lets them plunder one another, so that in fact he is nobody's friend. We allowed Russia, Germany, and France to step in quietly and force the Japanese to disgorge their booty. They then took their wages, and rather than remain out in the cold, we came in and took a jackal's share at Wei-hai-Wei, and, like the jackal, we skipped off to a respectful distance when one of the bolder carnivora growled us off from the neighbourhood of Port Arthur. So the end of it all was for China that its enemies bled it freely, and its friends took advantage of its weakness to cut off slices. Nay, even those who had no pretensions to be called the friends of China took to imitating the beggar in "Gil Blas," who sat by the roadside with a musket beside him and piteously asked for charity. The very Italians put in a claim for a sphere of influence.

That all this would sooner or later produce an explosion of the old Adam in Manchu ruler and Chinese subject was, one would think, to be expected. Important governing persons profoundly conscious of acumen and the best information, were not of that way of thinking. Yet the summary and scornful rejection of Italy's modest request was a warning. Dogs ought not to be taught to eat leather—nor the Tsung-li-Yamen, which is the Foreign Office Committee of the Chinese Great Council, to dismiss European Powers with a peremptory snub. And then came continual spurts of violent hostility to Europeans, and especially missionaries—of whom many, by the way, are persons of about the taste and calibre of our pancing dervishes of the Salvation Army. Then there appeared that wonderful reforming Emperor, who, being entirely exhausted before he was a grown man, by practices rife in Oriental harems, was minded to reform China by cutting off pigtails and throwing the works of Confucius at the back of the fire. Prompt measures were taken with this pathetic but grotesque personage—and of course they were taken by the old Manchu party. One would have supposed that all this pointed to an explosion before long. Our betters, our well informed and reponsible betters, were not of that way of thinking. So when the crisis comes, and the Legations are in peril, all we can do is to collect 2,000 bluejackets and marines of half a dozen nations or so, and bid them march to Peking without transport in face of a far greater force than that which was overcome as much through luck as good management by Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban with their 20,000 men in 1860.—"St. James's Budget." (July 6.)

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT ANNESLEY, 18th Hussars, late A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been promoted to Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Colonel Ross, 2nd Royal Scots, completes his extended period of service on the 14th August, and will be placed on half-pay.

General McLeod is permitted to reside in India on vacating the Bangalore Command.

Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., returned to Mussoorie from England last night.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estabt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay:—Messrs R B Wood, J S Heaney, E H Wallace and R E Holland.

The services of Mr A J Ollenbach sub pro tem Depy Magte and Depy Collr in Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Capt W H Wooldridge 24th Bo Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt R B B Howe 6th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut J W O'Dowda R W K Regt was temporarily employed on plague duty under the Govt of Bombay from the 7th March to the 22nd May 1900 and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 22nd May 1900.

Lieut J B Corry R E was temporarily employed on plague duty under the Govt of Bombay up to the 6th March 1900 and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 7th March 1900. This cancels Home Dept Notification No. 649 dated the 27th March 1900.

The services of Lieut C E B Robinson, 17th Bo Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The portion of Home Dept Notification No 1175 dated the 13th June 1900 placing the services of Capt Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday I M S Bombay temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay is hereby cancelled. The services of Capt H A F Knapton I M S Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt T A Granger M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—Capt A B Murray 31st Madras Infy; Lieut A G Ames 4th Punjab Infy; and Lieut A V Searle 20th Madras Infy.

The services of Mr W F Richardson are replaced at the disosal of the Government of Burma with effect from the date of termination of his service under the Siamese Govt.

SAMINE.

The services of the undermentioned officers who were deputed to the Central Provinces for famine duty are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India:—Capt H P Ainslie 3rd Regt of Madras L I; and Lieut H W F Cooke 24th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty:—Capt R A Firth 10th Regt of Madras Infy; and Lieut S F B Dalrymple-Hay 42nd Gurkha Regt of Bengal Infy.

The services of the undermentioned officer which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India with effect from the 21st June:—Lieut A M Kettlewell 6th Regt of Bo Cavy.

The services of Lieut McV Crichton 19th Regt of Bombay Infy which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty dated 25th May 1900 are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Survey of India Dept are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Govt for famine duty:—Lieuts A A McHarg and M O'C Tandy R E Asst Supts 2nd grade.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr J Eliot F R S C I E Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th Aug 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W L Dallas 1st Scientific Asst to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories is appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories during the absence of Mr Eliot on privilege leave.

Mr W A Bion 1st Asst to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories is appointed to officiate as 1st Scientific Assistant vice Mr Dallas.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F C Webb Ware I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class, and Asst Political Agent for Chageh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following substantive appointments and promotions are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr R Obbard of the Indian Civil Service lately Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists and with effect from the 1st Feb 1900:—Mr A Elliott Civil and Sessions Judge is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner; Mr J K Batten of the Indian Civil Service a Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class is confirmed as Civil and Sessions Judge; Muhammad Yasin Khan a Depy Commr of the 3rd class (seconded) to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class but to remain seconded; and Major R V Garrett I S C a Depy Commr of the 3rd class on special leave to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class.

Lieut F B Prideaux I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Budelkhand.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are made in the Enrolled List with effect from the 11th of July 1900 or until further orders:—Mr F J Atkinson to officiate as Depy Auditor Genl and Mr H J Brereton to officiate as Comptroller India Treasuries.

Mr K B Wagle Asst Accountant Genl Burma is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th of July 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F A Hoghton I S C 1st Regt of Bo Infy Grenadiers Staff Capt Intelligence Branch Qrmr Genl's Dept and offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl Army Head Quarters to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the Dist Staff Bombay Command vice Major A E Aitken 19th Regt of Bo Infy resigned, dated 19th June 1900.

Capt C W Garraway R I Regt station staff officer Nusseerabad and offg as a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the Estabt Bombay Command is confirmed in the latter appointment vice Major F A Wilkinson resigned, dated 8th July 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt J H Dickson I S C, to be Asst Comsy Genl 4th class with effect from the 6th July 1900.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt H E Garstin R A Offg Ordnance Officer 4th class is confirmed in that class with effect from the 9th June 1900 to fill an existing vacancy.

FIELD OPERATIONS CHINA.

Lieut Col H F P F Esmonde White I M S Madras estabt is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Principal Medical Officer Line of Communications China Expeditionary Force.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bombay Establishment.—To be Colonel—Lieut Col T S Weir vice Col G W R Hay M D promoted; and Col Weirs tenure of the appointment will reckon from the 9th July 1900.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H Ms approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as regimental Com Indian Army:—J G Hunter.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—BOMBAY.

Senior Asst Surgeon and Honorary Lieut J Sampson to be Senior Assit Surgn with the honorary rank of Cap subject to H M's approval: Frist class Asst Surgn S Pais to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval—with effect from the 21st March 1900 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Honry Capt W R Scroggie.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

28th (Beluchistan) Regt of Bombay Infantry:—Jemadar Mauladad Khan to be Subadar vice Karim Khan transferred to the 17th Regt of Bo Infy with effect from the 18th April 1899; Jemadar Kamardin to be Subadar vice Musa Khan transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 10th May 1899; Jemadar Abdul Aziz Khan to be Subadar with effect from the 16th July 1899; Jemadar Mul Singh to be Subadar and Color Havildars Nagina Singh and Bulaka Singh to be Jemadars to complete establishment with effect from the 5th May 1900.

RETIREMENTS

The undermentioned Departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified subject to H M's approval:—Hony Capt A X Dias Senior Asst Surgn Indian Subordinate Medical Dept (Bombay)—20th March 1900; Honry Lieut A Perks Depy Asst Commissary, Public Works Dept India 30th April 1900; Honorary Capt JE Campbell Senior Assit Surgeon Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal 15th June 1900; and Honry Lieut H Holmes Senior Asst Surgn Indian Subordinate Medical Dept (Bengal) 10th July 1900.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Engineer F Olford R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as officiating 2nd Engr and Shipwright Surveyor under that Govt with effect from the 12th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt N Kirby R E Exe Engr 3rd grade Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Major G K Scott-Moncrieff R E Exe Engr 1st grade Punjab are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Dept for field services.

RAILWAYS

Mr E A S Bell Ex Eng 3rd grade whose services have been lent to the Assam Bengal Railway Co was granted by the Agent and Chief Eng of that line furlough on medical certificate out of India from the 10th Dec 1899 to the 24th Feb 1900 inclusive.

Mr W P Milne Ex Eng 1st grade State Railways is appointed to officiate as Eng in Chief of the Bara Ajmere and Marwar Railway Survey with the rank of Offl Sup JJ Eng during the absence of Mr J M Harman on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr V E De Broe Offg Depy Manager N W Railway is transferred from the Engr Estab to the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways and is appointed Depy Manager Oudh and Rohilkand Railway in class I Grade 3 of the latter establishment until further orders.

Mr. DeBroe will continue to officiate as Depy Manager N W Railway, in his present temporery rank in class I grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept No 296 dated 19th July 1900 Mr J Manson Engr 1st grade State Railways Offing Suptg Engr is on relief of his duties as Offg Depy Engr in Chief Northern Section N W Railway appointed to officiate as Depy Manager Oudh and Rohilkand Railway with temporary rank in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estab of the State Railways until relieved by Mr DeBroe or until further orders.

Capt H Bonham-Carter R E class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railwys Traffic Dept is appointed Depy Traffic Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and promoted to class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways with effect from the date he assumes charge of his new appointment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PIONEER CORPS.

HEROIC RESISTANCE.

THE "Bloemfontein Post" describes in detail the engagement on the 7th ult., at Roodevaal Station, which resulted in the capture of a number of the Railway Pioneer Corps thirty-four miles north of Kroonstad.

The Corps was awakened at 5-25 in the morning by hurried orders from the sentries, and a moment afterwards a voice was plainly heard asking, "Can anyone speak Dutch?" A man evidently a burgher, approached Captain Grand McDonnel and Lieutenants Blanchard and Hayes, with a note from the Boer commandant in the vicinity, stating that he had twelve hundred men and five guns with him, and adding that he would give the British force ten minutes in which to surrender. The bearer, after delivering the note, departed to a large body of Boers mounted on horses, who had by this time approached so close as to be plainly visible.

The Pioneer Corps, realising their dangerous position, endeavoured to hastily improvise a barricade with a number of railway trucks and also requisitioned a large quantity of biscuit and meat tins for this purpose. The orders of Captain Gale were speedily carried out, and soon his little force numbering some 130 were completely sheltered behind the barricade.

The Boers, after waiting the specified ten minutes and perceiving the efforts of the British to offer resistance immediately opened fire pouring volley after volley on the force.

Captain Gale and two Pioneers fell from the rifle fire while shrapnel shells bursting near killed three men. The enemy then directed their heavy artillery on the barricades and station buildings, the latter being almost completely destroyed.

The Boers were now only fourteen hundred yards away, and well hidden. An endeavour was made to have the wounded conveyed to safety behind a large tank, but a shell from the Boer guns exploding amongst the horses the animals stampeded.

Firing from heavy guns was afterwards heard coming from the opposite direction to the Boers, and hopes were high amongst the gallant force that relief was arriving from Kroonstad. The pioneers, however, soon became aware that the firing came from another body of the enemy who had surrounded the 4th Derbyshires the same morning.

Although the firing continued, an outlying patrol attempted to reach the pioneers. At length the want of ammunition compelled the British force to surrender.

Commandant De Wet, mounted on an English charger, advanced and asked the number of British killed. Looking at the dead body of Captain Gale, the Boer Commandant remarked, "Poor man; very sad. Bury him at once." He also courteously allowed the body to be wrapped in a Union Jack.

De Wet is a tall, stout, heavily-built man with a brown beard, and was dressed in a tweed suit and an overcoat, and carried a rifle and bandolier. He wore a gold chain with a medal on which was a representation of Kruger's head. De Wet was very polite to his captives and expressed his sorrow at having to destroy two thousand bags of mails. Unless he did so, he added, the young Boers would open the letters. The bags were afterwards ripped open and the Boers looted the baggage. One burgher found a number of bank notes as part of his spoil, while others obtained tobacco, cigars and various medical comforts.

The prisoners were called together and made to take off certain portions of their attire which the Boers then donned. The British wounded were well attended to and they were subsequently removed to the Yeomanry hospital at Kroonstad.—Central News.

THE SURRENDER OF THE DERBYSHIRES.

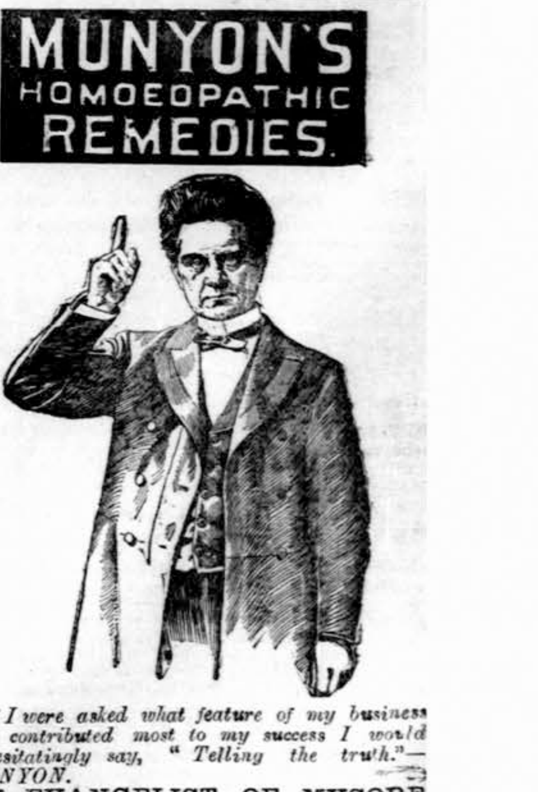
Some light has been thrown on the cause of the surrender of the Derbyshire Militia near Rhenoster River. The fault, it would seem, was not in the circumstances of the actual surrender but in taking up an untenable position. Mr. Winston Churchill in a telegram to the "Morning Post" describing a visit to the scene of the disaster says:—Beneath the kopjes were the graves of officers and men of the Derbyshire Militia and also of several burghers. One glance shows the utter hopelessness of their position, when morning discovered them camped on a smooth open plain, with Boer riflemen and artillery crowning the height, scarcely 500 yards away. The affair is still shrouded in uncertainty, but it is scarcely possible to believe that any man responsible for the safety of the troops could have halted within range of those forbidding rocks without being absolutely sure of holding them.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A MAGAZINE AT PRETORIA.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Capetown, June 22.—A private letter received here from Pretoria gives the details of a dastardly attempt on the part of a Boer to blow up the artillery barracks and magazine. The man had succeeded in lighting the fuse when he was observed by an artilleryman, who rushed forward in time to kick away the fuse, but was killed in doing so. Two unarmed men managed to seize and overpower the miscreant, who was wounded in an attempt made to lynch him, and was afterwards taken to the hospital. Had the attempt succeeded the 18th, 62nd and 75th Field Batteries and the Hampshires, together with the culprit himself, would inevitably have been destroyed.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.



If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, via Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an evangelist I have many opportunities of seeing sick people and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, having the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE ballot for the militia is being brought forward again by Lord Wemyss who has so courageously championed the cause of constitutional compulsory military service where voluntary enlistment fails to produce the required quota. It is a subject on which the public needs information, for comparatively few people are aware of the existence of the law respecting the ballot or the real need for its application in certain cases. It is to be hoped that Lord Wemyss's efforts, if not so successful as could be wished, will at least direct more attention to this very important matter. At present all that is asked for is that in places where a sufficient number of men are not raised voluntarily for the militia, those liable for military service should take their chance of the ballot to determine who is to be required to fulfil a national duty. But the enforcement of the ballot even in this modified form would have more far-reaching effects. The filling up of the attenuated ranks of the militia is a really urgent matter which would be directly met by the ballot, but indirectly the whole army, and especially the volunteers, would be benefited. Indeed it is only by the enforcement of the ballot for the militia that there is any prospect of restoring to the volunteer force the class of recruits for whose special benefit it was created. Further than this, only by the application of the ballot can the real efficiency of the volunteers be assured, for with all our boasted patriotism men will not voluntarily undergo the training necessary to make them effective soldiers.

We have not the smallest wish to convey the belief that all is as it should be at Whitehall. There has never yet been any adequate reason given for the failure to spend the money voted by parliament for new construction, and the foreigner is coming to the conclusion that there is a limit to our building power. At the same time, we are convinced that the Navy League must put forth more cogent arguments than those discursively advanced in the July number of its journal by Mr. Arnold White. He begins with the curious statement that shells are made in Germany for the British Government, and that he saw a quantity of them being transhipped from a cargo-boat into the *Braemer Castle* at Gibraltar, whither they had been brought as bogus cheese, hams, and butter from Trieste. The farce led him to the conclusion that we are not ready at sea. We have no adequate number either of battleships or cruisers. He surely misses a point, however, where he urges that our cruisers should bear relation to the extent of our trade. This expresses only half a truth, for the relation must be to the forces available to attack our commerce, or to the active work assigned to these cruisers. Then we are told that our battleships being too few, "cruisers and catchers will be compelled to do their work." "The enemy's battleships will be attacked by British heroes in small vessels." It was well that Mr. Arnold White forewarned his readers by saying, I possess no knowledge whatever of naval affairs." He did himself justice.

"I have it on the best authority from an officer," says "Casca," in the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," "just returned, who was shut up in Kimberley, that Colonel Kekewich exercised the strictes censorship, not permitting a word to be made public concerning the siege. . . The consequence was that the relief of Kimberley (during the siege of which as much if not more suffering was endured and bravery exhibited as at Mafeking) passed unnoticed, and brave Colonel Kekewich's name is now all but forgotten . . . The valiant Colonel Kekewich held out at Kimberley in face of worse odds than had Baden-Powell at Mafeking. A statement which has appeared, hitherto uncontradicted even by Mr. Rhodes's favourite organ and godchild Rhodesia, is that, invited to mess at the sumptuous board of that magnate Colonel Kekewich nobly refused to sit down with them at their champagne luncheons and dinners while the soldiers of the garrison and the citizens were existing on quarter-rations. He, on the contrary, took pot-luck, like a true gentleman and soldier, with his ill-fed comrades.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" writes:—The Navy has been asked to undertake military operations once too often. Though Mr. Goschen tried to minimise its significance, the Chinese situation, so far as this country is concerned, reflects no credit on the Government. What are the facts of the case? The British Fleet on the China Station represents England's power and influence in the Far East, its strength being in proportion to its preponderance over that of any other Power. By a fortunate chance, too, Admiral Seymour, a name to conjure with in China, was the senior officer on the station, and, therefore, took precedence of all the other European commanding officers. When the urgency of the danger at Pekin necessitated the landing of a naval force to march inland eighty miles, he himself took the lead, though by so doing he left the Russian admiral in the premier position at sea. As seniority on land, where the forces of the Powers are numerically weak, is bound eventually to pass to a military officer, not necessarily British, our naval superiority is completely nullified. Not only has the admiral occupied a position of the utmost danger, but the ships of the fleet have been robbed of their crews. When it is remembered that for some time the real strength of the Powers will lie in their squadrons, and that in international complications the strength of this country always lies in the Navy, the situation is certainly peculiar. Without doubt the Navy has rendered valuable service to the Empire, in all our great wars, and in most of our smaller campaigns, but it has either acted in concert with the Army or its operations have been confined to the seaboard. Pekin is eighty miles from the coast, and there is no British force in the city. In the whole course of our naval history it may be doubted if a parallel case can be found for the despatch of a Naval Brigade in such circumstances as those existing in China at the present moment. Perhaps the nearest is Nelson's move to aid the Neapolitans, but it was strongly condemned by the Admiralty, and the conditions were infinitely more favourable to success in his case than in Admiral Seymour's.

The fine spirit of chivalry which invests our military annals with the fairest flowers of Christianity has revealed itself in a new form. No one who saw it can forget the gallantry and devotion to duty of Q Battery R. H. A. at Sanna's Post when forming part of the captured convoy. The surprise of our men was so complete, the position so dangerous, and the preparations of the Boers so admirable, that absolute surrender seemed inevitable. But with magnificent coolness and resource Major Phipps-Hornby, commanding, the battery, saved four guns and covered the retreat of that part of the convoy which escaped. Lord Roberts, having decided that conspicuous heroism had been shown collectively, directed that one officer was entitled to wear the Victoria Cross, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver, the individuals to be chosen by ballot. After the Persian invasion there was just such a ballot in Greece, and every hero voted the palm of valour for himself. But Q Battery, which displayed unflinching courage in the field, showed also that it possessed the finest quality of chivalry. There were only two officers who took part in the work of saving the guns, and they each voted for the other, the Commander-in-Chief naturally deciding in favour of the senior, Major Phipps-Hornby. In the same way Sergeant Parker, Gunner Lodge, and Driver Glassock were elected by their comrades. The incident reflects as much glory on the recipients of the Cross as on those who elected them to the honour. Q Battery, R.H.A., will be honoured for all time to come, as it deserves to be, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The question put to Mr. Goschen by Sir Fortescue Flannery, asking for an explanation of the falling off in the speed of the Terrible on her passage from Hong Kong to Taku, and in regard to the leaky tubes of the Hermes in mid-ocean, was intended to raise once more the question of the efficiency of the water-tube boiler. We do not doubt that this class of boiler has come to stay, notwithstanding the outcry of its opponents. The subject is, of course, one fo legitimate discussion, and we do not of not regret that the question has been raised, though perhaps the urgency of the critics might be more usefully applied to the investigation of the merits of various types of water-tube boilers than to the condemnation of the class. The opponents of the water-tube boiler contend that no sufficiently long sea passage has taken place to prove the endurance of such boilers when working at their highest power. The Admiralty will be well advised to make public all useful particulars of trials, so that confidence may be given and controversies be ended. At the present time the advocates of the old class of boilers never lose an opportunity of airing their views.

The Admiralty cannot afford to ignore a letter which recently appeared in the "Engineer," signed by a "Commander R. N." According to this letter, one of the Channel Squadron battleships shows evidences of scamped work, a large number of rivet-holes of certain bulkheads having been found to be filled in with putty. The vessel, it is further stated, is a dockyard-built ship, which renders it the more desirable that the persons responsible for this neglect should be brought to book. Meanwhile, however, the defects have been reported to the Admiralty through the official channels, so that "Commander's" object in writing to the Engineer is scarcely evident, unless we suppose that he believes the Admiralty to be inactive in the matter.

Five of Nelson's letters were disposed of at the sale of the Peel collection at Willis's Rooms, all of which are included in the "Despatches and Letters." The bidding was eager, and high prices were realised. Very great interest was shown in a letter of Lady Hamilton's in relation to Horatia, in which she says, urging her "claims," "John Bull is not ungrateful for services rendered to him and his country." The happy possessor paid £33 for this, and it appears that Mr. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, was next in the running.

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When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this adv. and send to us with a Stamped, Addressed envelop, then if you are awarded a prize you can if you desire get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions, each day a Koorah-Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to post this adv. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best YOU SHALL HAVE THE GOLD WATCH or if second best the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of post, carefully packed. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend *The Woman's World* to all friends thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend £5,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1901.

We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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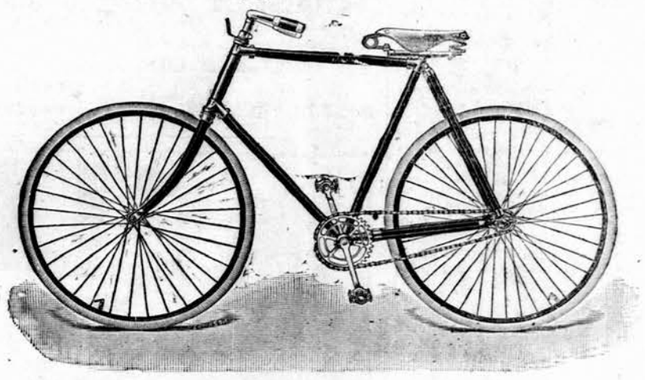
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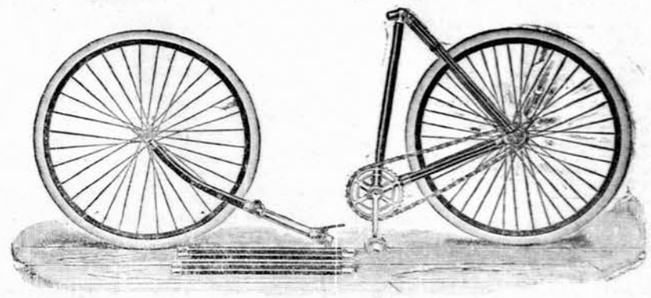
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